CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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Poetry.

A LOST FRIEND.

My friend he was; my friend from all the rest;
With childlike faith he oped to me his breast;
No door was locked on altar, grave or grief;
No weakness veiled, concealed no disbelief;
The hope, the sorrow and the wrong were bare,
And ah, the shadow only showed the fair!

I gave him love for love; but deep within
I magnified each frailty into sin;
Each hill-topped foible in the sunset glowed,
Obscuring vales where rivered virtues flowed.
Reproof became reproach, till common grew
The captious word at every fault I knew.
He smiled upon the censorship, and bore
With patient love the touch that wounded sore;
Until at length, so had my blindness grown,
He knew I judged him by his faults alone.
Alone, of all men, I who knew him best,
Refused the gold, to take the dross for test!
Cold strangers honored for the worth they saw;
His friend forgot the diamond in the flaw.

At last it came—the day he stood apart,
When from my eyes he proudly veiled his heart;
When carping judgment and uncertain word
A stern resentment in his bosom stirred;
When in his face I read what I had been,
And with his vision saw what he had seen,
Too late! too late! Oh, could he then have known,
When his love died, that mine had perfect grown;
That when the veil was drawn, abased, chastised,
The censor stood, the lost one truly prized!
Too late we learn—a man must hold his friend
Unjudged, accepted, trusted to the end.
—John Boyle O'Reilly.

WHEN EPHRUM HEZ THE BLUES

When Ephrum hez the blues he's awful blue,
If 'twa'n't fur me I do' know what he'd do;
He's blue all over like a cloudless sky,
An' he's blue clear through like a blueb'r'y pie.

An' sech idees as he gits in 'is head!
He fairly worries himself sick abed.
"Nothin's right, an' it ain't a-goin' ter be;
What's the use o' tryin' to live?" sez he.

But, land! I speak up to 'im kind o' brisk,
An' buztle round givin' things a whisk,—
Not doin' much, but makin' lots o' stir,
An' tellin' 'im things ain't so bad's they were,

Not by a long sight; an', through thick an' thin,
I keep it up, an' never once give in;
An' by an' by he comes out good as new,
An' nobody mistrust that he'd been blue.

What? Am I ever blue myself, you say?
Oh, yes, I sometimes hev a real blue day;
But you don't think, I hope, I'm sech a dunce
As ter hev me an' him both blue ter once?
—Mary M. Currier in the Springfield Republican

Miscellany.

Sir Geo. Williams,
Father of the Y. M. C. A.

On Thursday last there was celebrated in London, Eng., the anniversary of the founding of the Young Men's Christian association, sometimes referred to as the "biggest club in the world." The founder of this great movement was Sir George Williams, among the Y. M. C. A. people fondly referred to as "the Grand Old 'Young Man,'" but according to the correspondent of a New York paper, Sir George is in the south of France recovering from a severe illness, and was not sufficiently strong to permit him to return to London in time for the celebration.

The anniversary was observed to some extent along the Atlantic coast of the United States, but in Toledo received no special attention, General Secretary Brown being in Dayton attending a conference of Y. M. C. A. secretaries.

This Y. M. C. A. movement has had a wonderful growth throughout the world. It is an organization with a branch in every city and hamlet in the United States, in every part of Europe, and in such out-of-the-way places as Nazareth, Dawson City, in the Transvaal, at Jerusalem, on the Congo and in Bethlehem. Its branches number, it is said, 7,000, and its membership runs well toward the million mark.

Sir George Williams, once a poor clerk, is now nearly 80 years of age, rich and a knight, the title having come to him as a result of the great movement which he started in a little room over a dry goods store many years ago. He has lived to see the club that he organized with 11 members spread all over the world, and to see its membership growing by the hundreds of thousands a year, and to find the buildings that shelter it in the United States and England alone valued at over $15,000,000, and to see among its standard bearers men whose names are synonyms of greatness and power.

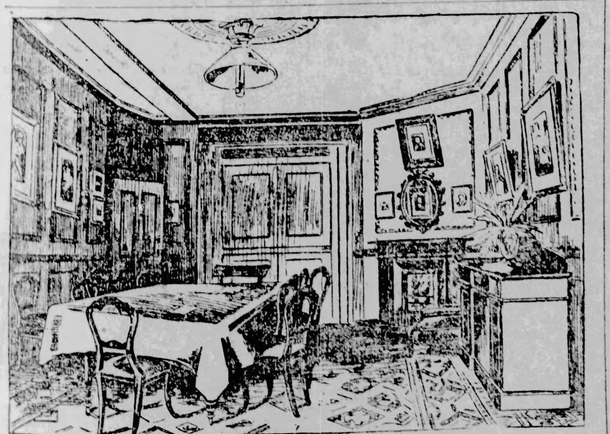
Sir George Williams, the son of a poor farmer, was born in an obscure English village, and in his boyhood days was apprenticed to a draper in the town of Bridgewater. When about 18 years of age he went to London and entered the employ of a prominent drapery firm, and it was at the age of 20 that he conceived the idea that reading, recreation and religion might be combined to make a society that would be of use to some of the thousands of lonely young men who had left country homes and were earning a living in London and trying to keep themselves out of the clutches of evil. He found 11 young men who fell in with the scheme, and they started the society which they called "The Young Men's Christian Association."

Mr. Hitchcock, the employer of young Williams, heard of the club, and out of mere curiosity went to see what it was like. He was so impressed with the earnestness and simplicity of the young men that he then and there declared himself a "convert." He did more—went out and interested rich men and raised much money. Larger rooms were taken in Fleet street and the Y. M. C. A. began to spring into popular favor and public prominence, and it gradually extended all over England.

The first branch established this side of the Atlantic was at Montreal, and the next was in Boston. Then New York followed suit and the Y. M. C. A. in the United States was an assured fact.

Later on young Williams married his employer's daughter, became a partner in the firm of Hitchcock, Williams & Co., and his road to wealth was clear.

The year 1894 was the jubilee year of the Young Men's Christian association—founded in 1844, and a great convention was held in London, and it was then that "the Father of the Y. M. C. A." was created a knight by Queen Victoria. It is said that when the Y. M. C. A. movement began, young Williams was earning exactly $750 a year, and that he gave $250 of this sum annually to its support, and lived as best he could on what was left. It is said further that he is "the best giver in the world."



ROOM WHERE THE Y. M. C. A. WAS LAUNCHED.

In health his recreation is travel, but his greatest pleasure is to meet some of his old friends and have them dine with him in the famous little room in St. Paul's churchyard where the Y. M. C. A. began. That room, once bare, is cheery now, and furnished like an ordinary dining room, with walnut casements and steel engravings on the walls.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS,
Founder of the Y. M. C. A.

A Cast in His Vision.

"Mamma, is Mrs. Thompson's husband cross-eyed?"

"Why, no, my dear. Why do you ask?"

"'Cause, when I was out walking with nurse this morning Mr. Thompson stopper us to shake hands with me. And he said: 'What lovely eyes.'"

"Well, you have lovely eyes, my dear."

"Yes, but it seemed funny that every time he said it to me he looked at nurse."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Merely Reminiscent.

"Mr. Bash, how long have you been coming to see me?"

"About six years, Miss Julie. Why?"

"Nothing, only I had a little argument with mamma about it this morning. She thought it was seven or eight. Isn't it a beautiful evening?"

Ingenious Scheme of the Boers to Mask Their Artillery.

HOW THE BOERS HIDE THEIR GUNS FROM THE ENEMY.

When the wily Boer wants to hide the gun wherewith he intends to shell the unwary Briton he is about the most artful person at designing such shelter that the world ever saw.

A few weeks ago a detachment of British troops riding along near a quiet and secluded wood received a totally unexpected greeting of shells. The detachment retired without losing men, it is true, but with great haste, and the total loss of its dignity. Then, from a safe distance, the scouts set to work to find out where those shells came from.

Undoubtedly there was a battery concealed in the clump of trees, but not a man in the outfit could say just where. It was certain that the guns could not be hidden up the trees, and nothing could be distinguished between the trunks, yet the guns were there—and uncommonly well aimed and well served guns, too—was an unpleasant fact.

Just on general principles the British painstakingly dragged some guns up the hills and patiently shelled the woods. Not a shot was fired in reply, and the British, confidently believing that the Boers had either been killed or made to retreat, again advanced.

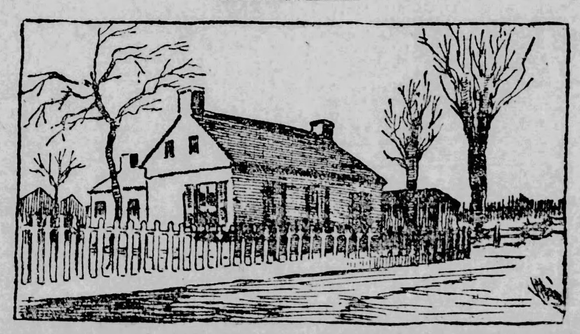
Once more there broke forth a swirl of Boer shells, and once more the detachment performed one of those masterly retreats now so popular in South Africa.

It took a week to solve the puzzle of the Boer battery, and the final solution was distressingly simple, too. The trouble was that the British scouts had been looking for guns between the trunks of the trees or else hidden behind earthworks. If they had directed their field glasses straight at the tree trunks they would have seen something that would have interested them and would also have solved the mystery of the hidden battery.

All that the Boers had done to hide their guns was to place each one behind the biggest and thickest tree they could find. Then a gun-port had been laboriously chopped right through the trunk of the tree and—well, that was practically all there was to it. A little mud made the port-hole "khaki," and the thick trunk of the tree gave all the protection the most exacting artilleryman could ask for.

Nowadays the British scouts look for loopholed trees about as earnestly as they search for the Boers themselves.—New York Journal.

WHERE SECRETARY OF STATE HAY WAS BORN



In hunting for material for a life story of Colonel Durbin, the Republican candidate for governor of Indiana, the newspaper men discovered that Secretary John Hay was born at Rushville. A correspondent of the Indianapolis Press wrote this of the secretary: "Old Dennis hill was the playground many years ago of Johnnie Hay, Newt Booth, Deloss Hefron and the rest of the village boys. The 'whirligig of time' sent Booth west and he became governor of California, then United States senator and finally Democratic aspirant for the Presidency. Deloss stayed at home, became the village dandy, then the boss of the town, and one Sunday morning an angry mob took him to the Monon bridge west of the town and pushed him off. He never hit the water. Young Hay was taken to Illinois, where in early life he contracted the habit of invoking the muse, a habit to which the world is indebted for 'Jim Bludsoe,' 'Little Breeches' and many other delightful Pike county ballads. Should death remove President McKinley before his term of office expires next March, the boy who played on old Dennis hill long before John Morgan's gray coats shook it would become the President of the United States. Since he left Salem Hay served as friend and secretary of Abraham Lincoln, as secretary of the legation at Paris, 1867-68; charge d' affaires at Vienna, 1867-68; secretary of legation at Madrid and minister to the court of St. James, from which he stepped to the first place in President McKinley's cabinet. The death of Vice President Hobart placed him first in line of promotion to the chair of the chief executive. The old Hay homestead is on an alleyway between Market and Poplar street. It is a one-story brick, with old-fashioned windows and big fireplace chimneys. John Hay was born in the south front room. The Booth home faced north on the next street, and it was only a step from the Booth kitchen to that of the Hays. Few Salem people remember John Hay, as he was still a boy when his father moved to Illinois in 1841.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

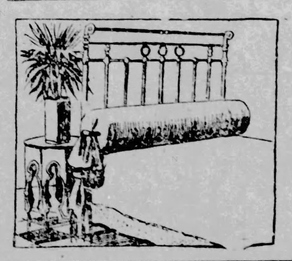
COMFORT FOR THOSE WHO DISDAIN GRAMMAR

Those uncomfortable people who hang upon our words in order to correct our grammar are dealt with thus severely by Scribner's Magazine:

"The rules of grammar are accepted as the shibboleth of intellect by too many. We all know persons who seem always, when listening to informal conversation, to be eavesdropping for solecisms, which they register, when found, more or less brutally and store up to retail as malicious gossip later. These spies and informers of everyday life seem to assume that a breach of grammar is a breach of the peace, that a slipshod syntactician is a public nuisance and that a double negative is complete damnation. Yet we all know certain absolute asses whose impeccable grammar only emphasizes the emptiness of their thoughts, whose brains are as free from the possibility of inspiration as any Chinese laundryman's adding machine. And we all know certain men whose thought takes magnificent strides and covers a noble parish without check from the barbed-wire fences and 'no thoroughfare' signs of grammar. These unshackled souls are rather above than beneath the jurisdiction of justices of the peace like Lindley Murray."

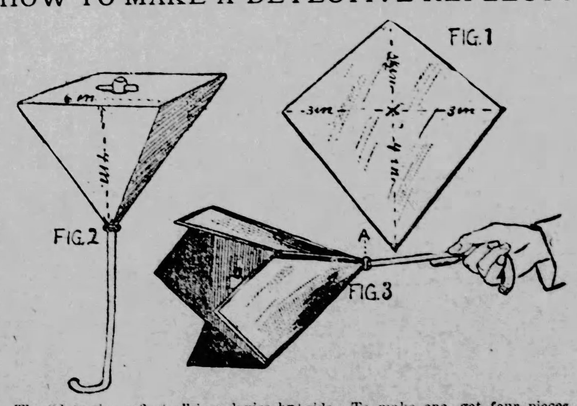
STYLISH FRENCH ROLL FOR YOUR BED

That ultra-fashionable mystery known as the "French Roll," which stretches across the head of so many beds in dainty feminine apartments nowadays, is not, as many persons think, a substitute for

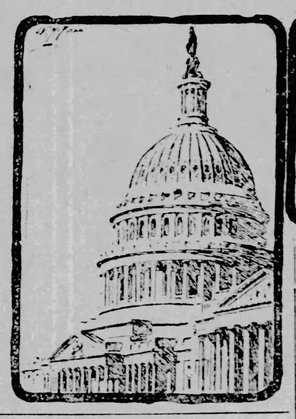


pillows, but is made of pasteboard covered with some pretty material, which is tied or knotted loosely at the ends. It is removed before the bed is used and is purely ornamental.

HOW TO MAKE A DETECTIVE REFLECTOR



The "detective reflector" is a device by which short people at the back of a crowd may see what is going on in front. This reflector is a four-sided pyramidal mirror, reflecting in four directions. Holding it above your head in a crowd you may see what is happening at every side. To make one, get four pieces of looking glass of the dimensions shown in Fig. 1. Fit an old umbrella handle securely on a pyramid-shaped block (Fig 2) and fasten the four pieces of glass on the block, pasting the edges together with passe partout paper, as shown in Fig 3.



THE JUNIOR SENATOR

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNCLE SAM IN 1892."

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CHAPTER I.

"Here it is at last, mamma!" exclaimed Bess Stapleton, her eyes sparkling and her cheeks glowing, as she came dancing into the room, waving a newspaper in her hand.

"Why, Bess! I do wish you would tone down your impulsive ways! Guard against such childish exhibitions, please, and learn repose of manner!" answered her mother, straightening herself in her chair with grave dignity. "What is it that is here, pray?"

"The Scimitar, mamma—with a long letter by Mr. Beckwith, describing the fall of Manila. It is so very interesting, mamma!" replied Bess, with a pleading little note of self-excuse in her voice.

"Indeed! Well, what is there in it that should excite you so greatly? That event happened five weeks or more ago. We had it in all the papers by cable the next day!" replied the elder lady, in a severe tone.

"Of course, I know that, mamma. But the short cable story did not tell all the little incidents that give color and life. I've brought you the Scimitar, for I know you will be interested in the letter."

"I do not suppose it tells anything more than the letters in the New York papers. I have already read them."

"But, mamma, a story is always much more interesting when one knows the person who wrote it. We all know Mr. Beckwith so well—at least we all know him, and he is such a good friend of papa's, you know!" pleaded Bess, entreatingly.

Mrs. Stapleton scrutinized her daughter's face attentively.

"The senator has hundreds of good friends, Bess—many of them of far more importance than Mr. Beckwith," was her somewhat cold reply.

"They are not over in the Philippines, however, writing the story of the war," Bess replied in a somewhat piqued tone.

"Bess," returned her mother, in an imperatively regal tone, "I noticed just before Mr. Beckwith left Washington that you seemed to be taking a deeper interest in him than the circumstances warranted. I hoped that when he went to Manila he would fade from your thoughts. Really, I am astonished at you, Bess."

The vivid color mounted even to the forehead of the girl, and she confusedly tossed the paper to a table near by. "I am sure I don't know what you mean, mamma," she exclaimed. "What is there wrong in my being interested in a war story written by a gentleman whom we all know?"

Mrs. Stapleton eyed her gravely before she answered.

"People conspicuous in public life, like the senator, necessarily must know a great many people. Naturally, he must know the newspaper men, and treat them courteously. In many cases, Bess and that of Mr. Beckwith is one—we are obliged to know your father's political friends—in a way. But a mere acquaintanceship based on political reasons is quite different from friendship based on social intimacy. Mr. Beckwith is a political friend of your father's, that is all."

"But I know him, and that gives me an interest in his letters, mamma."

"Bess, does that interest in his letters indicate an interest on your part in the young man himself?"

The girl blushed again, as she answered confusedly: "Not an interest to which you can object, I think, mamma. Mr. Beckwith is a very pleasant young man, you know."

"Probably; so are most of the young men among our friends. I must warn you, Bess, not to allow the feeling to become warmer. Do not be so foolish as to allow yourself to think you are in love with this young newspaper fellow."

"Why, Mamma Stapleton!" exclaimed Bess, in her confusion resorting to a form of speech she had used when a child.

"I merely wish to warn you, my daughter," the elder lady went, with dignity. "Young girls often let fancy idealize a most undesirable person of the other sex, and their affections are engaged before they are aware. I wish you to avoid any such folly as this case. Mr. Beckwith is, I presume, a good correspondent, and has been useful to your father in his political campaigns, but that is no reason you should fall in love with him."

The girl started up impulsively. "Why, mamma, mamma! I never thought of such a thing. I regard Mr. Beckwith as a friend——"

"No, my dear; not a friend. A mere acquaintance; a gentleman to whom we are courteous because of his affiliation with the most influential Republican newspaper in Transylvania, and his political relations with your father. No; decidedly not a friend." Mrs. Stapleton's voice was dignified, but persuasive.

Bess turned away to the open window, through which poured the soft breeze of a late September day. Her mother's words had surprised and distressed her beyond measure. Beckwith had always been courteous and gentlemanly; he had never intimated, by word or look which she could recall, that he had any deeper feeling for her than that of a friend. To be warned, as she had just been, not to fall in love with him, implied that her mother had seen enough in her own manner to lead her to administer that caution. Had Beckwith also reached the same conclusion? The mere possibility of such a thing distressed her.

"Mamma," said she at last, turning to Mrs. Stapleton, who had been silently watching her, "did you ever see anything in what I said or did, when Mr. Beckwith was here, that made you imagine such a thing?"

"No, Bess, I did not, I am glad to say," was the reply, "else I should have spoken to you immediately. In fact, you and I saw him so few times altogether that there was but little chance of such a contretemps. Your impulsiveness over that letter just now prompted me to speak."

"Oh," and the girl gave a sigh of relief. "Well, don't worry, mamma. I am not likely to fall in love with—with a mere political acquaintance, especially as he is now at the other side of the world."

and possessing herself of the newspaper again, she went to her own room.

Then she took from her writing desk a photograph of Beckwith. He had not himself presented it to her. Clara Benscoter had obtained it somehow, and had given it to Bess. She looked at it attentively for a long while, then put it carefully back. And then she took refuge in woman's unfailing resource—"a good cry."

While Mrs. Stapleton and Bess had been holding this conversation, the Senator was similarly engaged with Congressman Benscoter in the library. Active hostilities had been ended by the signing of the protocol; a treaty of peace was yet to be framed and signed at Paris. What were to be its terms? Freedom for Cuba—that was settled, of course; the retention of Porto Rico by the United States, thus removing Spanish control entirely from the West Indies—from the Americas, in fact—that was another settled point, without opposition in the United States. But what about the Philippines?

This was the question which the two Transylvanian statesmen were discussing that beautiful September morning.

"It won't do, Benscoter," said the impulsive Senator, bringing his hand down on the writing table with a resounding thwack. "The Philippines are too far away. They are in the Eastern Hemisphere. Their case is not on a par with that of Porto Rico. That island is at our doors, so to speak. We should have nothing to do with the Philippines."

Benscoter stroked his chin, with its tuft of beard, in a reflective way.

"What would you have us do, Senator? Give the islands back to Spain? We interfered in Cuba to free those people from her tyranny. Her rule is the same everywhere. It is as bad in the Philippines as it ever was in Cuba."

Senator Stapleton strode up and down the room, thinking over this commonsense query. Then:

"No, we can not turn them back to Spain. I see that will not do. But we can do with them as we will have to do with Cuba. We can organize a republic there, and turn the government over to the Filipinos."

Benscoter smiled.

"What will our friend Aguinaldo say to that? He has organized a government of some kind—a dictatorship, it appears to me, which he dubs a republic. Will he give up the hold he has and allow us to set up a republic on true lines?"

"That remains to be seen. Why not recognize his government, and be done with it?"

"Think again, senator," returned the imperturbable Benscoter. "Aguinaldo's so-called government is not agreed to by all the people of the islands. Even in Luzon, the wilder tribes of the northern end of that island—the Igorrotes and Negritos—are the hereditary enemies of the Tagalogs. The Sulu archipelago, Mindanao and Palawan, are the home of the Moros, a fierce Malay tribe, Mohammedan in religion. They will never yield peaceably to the rule of Aguinaldo."

"Well, if we set him up in business as head of the island republic, he will then have to fight his own battles, and enforce his authority as best he can," returned the senator, airily.

"Come, senator, senator, let us talk sense," was Benscoter's blunt reply. "You know too much about international law and obligations to make such a statement in good faith.—No, don't frown, senator; we've been too long good friends not to be able to stand a little plain speaking. We broke Spain's power in the islands. We smashed her authority there. We must assert our own authority now. No other nation can or will question our right to demand the Philippines of Spain. But we can't turn them over to the people there, under the circumstances."

"And why not?"

"Because civil war would break out the minute we came away. And that would mean interference by more than one European country. In fact, England and Germany would be compelled to interfere to protect their merchants and their property. The Filipino republic wouldn't last six months. It would be gobbled up by and parceled out among the European powers. Is not that true?"

"Oh, it is possible that might result," responded Senator Stapleton.

"Yes, and it would happen. Then, senator, if the Philippines must fall into the hands of some strong power, why not retain them ourselves? We do not want to use them as a base for aggression on China, as would be the case with any of the great European powers. Our mission will be to civilize and enlighten the Filipinos, to fit them for self-government—which they assuredly are not now."

"But, Benscoter, let us look at this matter from a political standpoint. The people do not analyze such matters closely. It is a very novel proposition to them that, as the result of a war to free Cuba, we shall extend our own authority across the Pacific, to the very doors of the continent of Asia. The Democrats have already raised the cry against us, as you know. What will they say at the polls on such an issue?"

"It seems to me," replied the congressman, slowly, "that you forget some of our history. When Jefferson bought Louisiana, didn't the people stand by him? Didn't they stand by the acquisition of Florida and the annexation of Texas? And weren't they almighty glad that we compelled Mexico, by the treaty of peace that ended the war with her, to give up Upper California? Hey?"

"As a matter of fact, yes," returned the senator; "but those were all areas on this continent, next door to us, and separated only by an imaginary line or boundary. The Phillipines are across a wide ocean. They are in another hemisphere."

"How long does it take a steamer to go between San Francisco and Manila?" inquired Benscoter.

"Twenty-five to twenty-eight days."

"How long did it take the gold-seekers in 1849 to cross the continent from St. Louis or Fort Leavenworth to California? Or to go from New York to the isthmus, across that, and then by steamer to California? Twice—three times as long! Isn't that true?"

Stapleton nodded assent.

"You must remember, Senator, that conditions are changed within the past half-century. Distances are no longer estimated by miles, but by the time it takes to cover them. Manila isn't half the distance that San Francisco was from St. Louis in 1849. The ocean is no longer a barrier. It is a highway. Steam navigation has made it so."

"But how about extending our sovereignty to another hemisphere?"

Benscoter extended his right arm and snapped his fingers.

"A hemisphere is an arbitrary division, meaning nothing. Don't worry about the people. If it's a good thing to take Porto Rico and make American territory out of it, it is just as good a thing to do the same with the Philippines. And there is another argument that is powerful with the people."

"What is that?" asked Stapleton.

"The expansion of our trade."

"Are we to go to land-grabbing just to extend our trade?" demanded the Senator, with asperity.

"Shucks! Aren't France and Germany and England and Russia all doing it? The world is getting too full of people to allow non-progressive countries to stay in a state of semi-barbarism. They must civilize themselves. If they can't do it themselves, then some progressive civilized nation must take charge and show them the way, that's all."

"Do you think, Benscoter," asked the Senator, with interest, "that the whole world is to be parceled out among its great nations?" There was a smile of incredulity on his face, which the Congressman noted.

"Think? I am sure of it!" he burst out. "Look here! I never had anything but a common school education, but I learned to think—yes, and to think for myself. Look at the facts. There are but four nations in the world that can colonize—England, Germany, Russia and ourselves."

"Why not France, also?"

"Don't you know that the birth rate in France is only a little higher than the death-rate? No people become colonists unless the population increases so that they must emigrate to find room for themselves. Within a century England has colonized Australia and New Zealand, not to speak of a great portion of Canada, part of South Africa, and the English in India. Germany's overpopulation is emigrating. We are not getting so many of them as formerly. They are going to Central America, Brazil and the Argentine. Russia is settling up Siberia, and pushing her boundaries down in Central and Eastern Asia. She does not cross seas to colonize; she simply expands her borders."

"But we have no need to seek outlets for our population, Benscoter."

"How long will that be true?" demanded the Congressman, with intense earnestness. "A century ago and the United States was practically unsettled from Indiana and Kentucky west to the Pacific. A half-century ago the line was west of the Missouri. Now it is at the shore line. We have doubled our population since the civil war. Europe is sending us thousands and tens of thousands every year, isn't she? Where will we be in a century from now?"

"But that don't answer my question," argued the Senator. "Do you believe the American people will endorse retaining the Philippines just to promote trade—or to give us room for adventurous colonists?"

"As to trade," answered Benscoter, "we are just like England, France and Germany. Our manufacturing plants can turn out more than our own people need. We must find a market for the surplus. If we don't, then our working people will suffer. That's the problem all four nations have to face. The biggest market in the world is in Asia. The Philippines put us down at its very gates. We should be fools not to take the opportunity given us."

"Besides, Senator," he added, "this don't interfere with civilizing the Filipinos and educating them in self-government. In fact, it promotes it. Come, now, what have you to say to my argument?"

"Well," laughed Stapleton, "if the treaty of peace gives us the Philippines, you ought to be in the Senate instead of the House, so that you might champion it when it comes up for ratification."

"That's not needed. You are there, and you will do it better than I."

"I am not sure of that."

"You don't mean, Senator, that you would oppose such a treaty?"

"I can not say. I am not certain as yet."

"Look here, Stapleton," said the Congressman, rising, "if you would do more independent thinking on such subjects, and worry less about what the people will think of this or that, you will do better for the United and for the state of Transylvania than you are doing now. Come, it is time for us to be getting down to the Capitol."

CHAPTER VIII.

When Wadleigh recovered consciousness, he found himself in a native cart, shielded from the sun by a rude awning. The bottom of the cart had been piled with nipa leaves, over which was a blanket. He attempted to move, but found the effort painful. His head was bandaged, and he slowly realized that he had been prostrated by a powerful blow, which had rendered him senseless. All was a blank from that time till the present.

"I am in no condition to make resistance," he meditated. Those scoundrels evidently do not propose to kill me, or they would have finished the job at once. But where are they taking me?"

After a little time, he managed to raise his head enough to look over the front of the cart. It was drawn by a carabao, or water buffalo. Several armed insurgents, on little native ponies, accompanied it as guard.

"Well, I'm a prisoner all right enough," he soliloquized. "I am in for it, and the best thing I can do is to saw wood and say nothing."

Two of the guards were riding at one side, talking in Tagalog. Of course their conversation was unintelligible. But in a few minutes the cavalcade was halted, apparently by an outpost at a village. A confused jabber in the native tongue followed, which continued until an important voice demanded in Spanish:

"What have you there?"

"An Americano, Senor Colonel—a prisoner."

"An Americano! Santo Dios! An officer, a soldier?"

"Neither, colonel. He is not in uniform."

"Why is he a prisoner? What has he done?"

Then followed a fluent explanation, which Wadleigh could not follow thoroughly. He was able to read and write Spanish and to talk it fairly well, but the rapid speech of his custodian was hard to follow, especially as the speaker's dialect was intermingled with Tagalog words. Its import was, so far as he could gather, that the captain who had made him prisoner had sent him under guard to be delivered to his superior officer at a town whose name, being unfamiliar, he could not catch.

The Filipino colonel lifted the awning, and Wadleigh lay quite still, feigning insensibility. The bandage around his head started another series of questions, but the guard professed entire ignorance as to the cause of his wounds. Finally, after a long colloquy, the cavalcade was allowed to pass.

The dizziness which had affected him when he first recovered his senses was rapidly passing off, and the prisoner found himself able to think with a reasonable amount of clearness.

"I shall not let them know I understand any Spanish," he resolved. "They will not imagine that I do, unless I betray myself. I may be able to get hold of something that will explain matters."

After a couple of miles had been traversed, the cart stopped again, and from that portion of the conversation he was able to understand he found they had reached the banks of the Pasig river.

The awning was lifted, and a little Filipino non-commissioned officer peered in. Wadleigh moved sluggishly, raised his head slightly, and let it drop back again on the blanket.

"Bueno! The Americano stirs—he is not dead as we feared, Pedro," said the Filipino.

A companion answered in Tagalog, and springing into the cart, assisted the prisoner to sit up, with many encouraging words, to which of course no answer was returned. As a matter of caution, Wadleigh assumed to be but half-conscious, and it required the efforts of four of the little brown fellows to get him out of the cart, where he stood unsteadily.

"Diablo! Hold him up, Pedro," said the officer. "Get you on the other side, Rafael, and help! The Senor must not fall—it might be fatal."

So with much care and with mighty efforts on the part of the two soldiers, Wadleigh was gotten to the edge of the wharf, a distance of some ten steps, and then into a vinta, where he was placed on an improvised couch. The boat was pushed off at once, and started on her journey up the river.

Freed of all anxiety as to his personal safety, Wadleigh dropped off into troubled slumber, in spite of his aching head; for the smooth motion of the boat was soothing after the creaking and jolting of the buffalo cart.

He slept until the bumping of the boat against a wharf aroused him. The little officer commanded him, in Spanish, to get up, but, mindful of his resolve, Wadleigh pretended not to understand.

"Maldito! He does not know Spanish. Here Pedro, Rafael! Help him again!"

Wadleigh found himself refreshed by his sleep, and with a little aid reached the wharf; and, aided by the two soldiers walked up the street toward a huge stone church. He found himself in a typical Filipino village—a plaza, fronted on one side by the church; a few comfortable houses of the usual type; and a medley of nipa huts, elevated on posts, the habitations of the lower class of natives.

The church had been turned into a barracks for the use of the troops, as was usual, though the number of soldiers was not large.

This was evidently but an outpost. Wadleigh was given quarters in one corner, and by signs given to understand that he must not leave the building—a fact which he understood well enough from the conversation of his captors. He was weak, however, and only too glad to recline on a blanket placed on the stone floor.

In a few minutes a little Filipino surgeon came in, and, removing the bandages, dressed his wound carefully. Most of his voluble conversation with those around him was addressed in the native tongue, but he used Spanish enough for Wadleigh to understand that he objected seriously to have his patient remain in the church.

So potent were the surgeon's arguments that the commandante came in person to see the Americano, with the result that the latter was soon removed to a stone house near by, and given an airy corner chamber—on the second floor, of course. He was helped upon the bed, and then left alone, Pedro being placed on guard at the door.

By this time, the day was drawing to a close, and the air had become cooler. Wadleigh began to feel hungry, despite his injury, for he had not eaten since he breakfasted in Camp Dewey. Hence it was with pleasure that he saw the door open, and a young woman enter with his supper. He rose and sat on the edge of the couch. Glancing back to the door to be certain that Pedro was there to support her by his presence, she timidly approached Wadleigh.

"Hoongry?" she inquired, with an ingratiating smile.

"Hello! She speaks English!" muttered Wadleigh, and he answered her in the affirmative.

She arranged the meal on the table, and he sat down, dividing his attention between his food and a conversation with the girl, whose name he found, was Anita. Conversation with her was somewhat difficult, but Wadleigh persevered, and soon was on fairly "land ar terms." He found that she had lived in Manila for several years, and had been a servant in an English family, where she acquired some knowledge of the language.

"Do you know Pedro—that soldier at the door? Did you ever see him before?"

The girl answered in the negative.

"Does he understand English? Can he talk it?"

Anita turned to the guard, and held an animated conversation in Tagalog for a few minutes.

"No, him no nio Inglees. Him from Imus—no Inglees there."

Relieved that Pedro could not play the spy, because of his inability to understand, Wadleigh endeavored to find out why he had been captured and held as a prisoner, but Anita knew nothing. But she volunteered to ascertain, if possible, and inform him.

In fact, the girl soon grew at ease in his presence, and chattered volubly on any topic that came uppermost. The Filipinos are a light-hearted, cheerful race, their main faults being common to the whole Malay race—absolute insincerity in dealing with any one when their own personal interests are involved; and a vindictiveness when angered to a far greater degree than is found in more civilized and cultured races.

Wadleigh had found, to his intense surprise, that his pockets had not been rifled by his captors—which puzzled him all the more as the Filipinos were evidently looting the house when he had appeared on the scene. Hence he was able, when the meal was finished, to lay a shining Mexican dollar in Anita's palm—a gift not without its influence, to judge by her smile, and the profuse thanks with which she received the donation.

But in one respect Wadleigh's hopes were doomed to disappointment. Anita was unable to discover anything concerning the reasons for his capture. Incited by divers and sundry additional Mexican pesos, she ingratiated herself with the four soldiers who had brought him, but they knew nothing more than that Wadleigh had been brought in the buffalo cart to their camp, which was at a village a mile or so further south than the house wherein he received his wound; that they had been detailed to bring him to this place, and carried also a letter to the commandante, of whose contents they knew nothing.

He speedily recovered from his wound, and was as vigorous as ever. But day after day passed by, with nothing to break the monotony. He sent messages to the commandante, asking to be allowed an interview, but they were unanswered. He raged and fumed, but it did no good. The inaction was hard to bear.

But one night he was awakened by an unwonted noise in the plaza. He could hear the jingle of arms, the tread of marching men, and the jabbering of the natives, in excited tones. He called to his guard, who happened to be Rafael, and repeated "Anita" to him until the soldier called her. She came in visibly excited. In response to his demand to know what was going on she replied:

"The Americanos will attack Manila in the morning. Our Filipino troops are to aid them!"

(To be Continued.)

Should Be Reversed.

When the dentist finally took the rubber dam out of his mouth the patient remarked that he had only one comment to make.

"And what is that?" asked the dentist.

"The name of that thing should be reversed."—Chicago Post.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Saloons in Manila.

"A Reader," Ansley, Neb., sends us an article clipped from a religious paper, under the above title, with the request that we print the same in The Blade. The article is one of vituperation against President McKinley, because he does not do what he has no power to do—close all the saloons in the Philippine Islands. The Spanish law allowed liquor-selling, and those laws are in force to-day in the islands, and will be until the rebellion is suppressed, and a civil government installed, with a proper legislative body.

The article speaks of the "introduction of saloons" in Manila, as if liquor-shops had never been known there before. This is utterly wrong. The official statements of Provost Marshal Williams, made to the War department, are conclusive on this point. The following summarizes the facts:

Under the Spanish regime there were in the city of Manilla not less than 3,000 native wine shops. There are no records extant, but the statements of the distillers of native wine as to the number of licenses which they held have furnished a safe basis of computation. At present there are, according to the official records of Provost Marshal Williston, 158 saloons and 540 native wine shops in Manila. On May 17, 1899, there were 297 saloons and 617 wine shops, showing that there has been a decrease of 126 in the number of liquor distributing agencies during the last year. There has also been a material decrease in the amount of liquor sold. The number of saloons and wine shops in Manila is not greater in proportion, if, indeed, as great, as in the large cities of the United States.

The records show that there is not a single discharged American soldier engaged in the saloon business in Manila to-day. Only 25 of all the retail liquor dispensers are Americans, the remainder being Spaniards and Orientals. The restrictions upon the sale of liquor to soldiers are most severe, and the chief trouble in enforcing the observance of this rule has been encountered with the natives. The facts as produced from the records of the provost marshal should be convincing proof of the fact that American occupation has resulted in the mitigation of the evils of the liquor traffic. Just as it has resulted in the mitigation of the wrongs which the natives suffered under the Spanish regime.

Slavery in the Transvaal.

"Do the Boers advocate slavery?"—W. N., DuBois, Neb.

The following extracts are made from an article by M. Villerais, who has lived in South Africa, and publishes it in an European periodical. He says he obtained the following from the public records:

"The constitution of the Transvaal declares that there can not exist or be admitted any equality of color or state between white and those who have among their ancestors, even the fourth generation, one who was not white. On August 26, 1858, the Volksraad rejected a motion to release native pastors and teachers from wearing on their arm a metal badge (which the native dwellers in cities must carry) to show that they are in the service of a white man; in default of which the black is imprisoned for vagabondage. The black has no legal rights. The white magistrate is at liberty to admit or reject the complaint or testimony of a native as he sees best. This explains why, in the month of June last, apropos of a discussion upon a law on the deprivation of civil rights, the attorney general spoke thus of the murder of a black: 'Not every sentence for murder is necessarily degrading. Supposing for instance, a man is condemned to prison for six months for having beaten his native servant to death, it is evident on the face of it that that would be no reason for depriving him of his rights as a citizen and voter.'"

Further on in his article, M. Villerais says:

"The black can neither rent nor own land. At his good pleasure the Boer allows the native to live in a corner of his farm, in return for which the native must render such services as the latter demands. As, in order to escape such servitude, the blacks crowd to the mines and missions, the 'plakkerswet' was adopted. This law limits to five the number of natives allowed to live on the same estate or holding. The Pretoria Press (September 30, 1899) reported a meeting of the Volksraad, at which energetic execution of this law was demanded. The natives who will not work in mines and who are not apprenticed to Boers are confined on lands from which they can at any time be expelled after three months' warning."

Mr. Villerais states that the Boer who owns no farm pays only two dollars a year tax, and the owner of a farm only 80 cents, while the black, who can be nothing more than a laborer, is compelled to pay $13.

The French writer concludes his statement by saying: "The owners of the land are the lords; the blacks are serfs attached to the soil, not allowed to hold land; taxable and exposed to forced labor at the whim of their masters. The commissioners are the bailiffs who used to oppress and crush the people in the name of the government."

All Must Answer.

"In case a person objects to answering some of the questions which the census enumerators are required to ask, can they be compelled to do so? In case of refusal to answer, is there any penalty?"—G. F. W., Hazelhurst, Pa.

The questions must be answered. There is no reason for not answering because the information is absolutely secret, and is divulged to no one. It can not be given to state or county authorities for use in assessment, etc. Section 22 of the census law says:

"That each and every person more than twenty years of age belonging to any family residing in any enumeration district or sub-division, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any representative of such family, shall be, and each of them hereby is, required, if thereto requested by the director, supervisor, or enumerator, to render a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family in the various particulars required, and whoever shall willfully fail or refuse to render such true account shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. And every president, treasurer, secretary, director, agent, or other officer of every corporation, and every establishment of productive industry, whether conducted as a corporate body, limited liability company, or by private individuals, from which answers to any of the schedules, inquiries, or statistical interrogatories provided for by this act are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the director, supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, willfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiries authorized by this act, or shall willfully give false information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to which may be added imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year."

In case of refusal the enumerator will report to his supervisor, who will report to the director of the census. He will lodge formal information with the United States district attorney for that district, and the case will be tried in the United States district court.

Dum-Dum Bullets.

"What is meant by a dum-dum bullet, and why so called?"—A. W. H., Socorro, N. M.

Dum-Dum is a town in India, where the British government has a cartridge factory. The dum-dum bullet is named from it. It is soft-nosed bullet, and the reason for its use is given below:

The modern small-bore bullets consist of two parts—the core and the envelope. The latter is stamped out of thin sheets of steel or brass by graduated punches. The leaden core is then fitted in, and the bullet, by means of an ingenious machine, is made one solid whole.

The enormous velocity of 2,170 feet per second transmitted to the projectile by cordite would rip up any leaden bullet to pieces, and hence the adoption of the harder metal. Unfortunately the steel or nickel is so tough that it penetrates the body without any shock being sustained by the victim, and hence against savage races is inefficient. To remedy this soldiers have sawed off the end of the envelope, and the bullet at once becomes an explosive one. Directly it hit the case split and mushroomed, inflicting a fearful wound.

Subsequent experiment at Dum-Dum produced a soft-nosed bullet, since modified to one in which the nose is as before, but simply dented in. Even this is not served out against civilized enemies, as it is found by experience that a white man when hit is, as a rule, ready to sit down. The savage, eager to reach his paradise only, seeks to kill his enemy—his own life is of no value to him, and hence he must be stopped at all costs.

Nicaragua Canal.

"What is the Clayton Bulwer treaty and how does it affect or prevent the United States from building the Nicaragua canal? What will be the length of the canal when made?"—J. L. L., Logansport, Ind.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, negotiated in 1850, provides that neither the United States nor Great Britain shall ever attempt to control any canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was negotiated to take its place. By it England agrees to abrogate the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, and allow the United States to build the canal, on the condition that it is made neutral.

The following are the facts about the proposed canal and route:

Total distance from ocean to ocean, 169.4 miles.

Depth of canal, 30 feet.

Least width at bottom, 100 feet.

Time transit from ocean to ocean, 28 hours.

Length of Lake Nicaragua, 110 miles.

Average width, 40 miles.

Surface area, 2,600 square miles.

Area of watershed of lake, about 800 square miles.

The distance at present from New York to San Francisco around Cape Horn is 15,660 miles. The distance between the same points, through the canal, will be 4,967 miles, a saving of 10,753. Estimated cost of construction of canal, $133,472,893.

Earthquakes.

"Please informe me what an earthquake is and what makes it shake the earth."—T. D., Phillip, Va.

The theory now held of the origin of the earth and other planets is that they were thrown off from the sun, by its rotation, millions of years ago, as masses of fiery vapor. This gradually cooled and condensed into a liquid. As this further cooled, the surface gradually became solid. The cooling process is still going on of course, for the interior of the earth is undoubtedly intensely heated. But the cooling means shrinkage; and this caused the outer, solid shell to crack, as ice cracks in a stream when the water sinks in level. The net result of this was the formation of the ocean beds and the mountain systems. Earthquakes are believed to be the results of further cooling and sinking. This often causes such pressure on the imprisoned masses of liquid matter below that some volcano breaks forth.

John Brown's Tract.

"I would like an account of the John Brown tract."—H. N. W., Coventryville, N. Y.

"As we understand it, "John Brown's tract" is the name applied to a tract of land on which he lived before he went to Kansas, and on which he is buried. It lies near North Elba, N. Y. His birthplace was at West Torrington, Conn., and May 9 of this year was just 100 years since he first saw the light. The house in which he was born has suffered much from vandal relic hunters. In order to protect it from their continued attacks residents of Litchfield county made the hundredth anniversary of John Brown's birth the occasion for an inauguration of a movement to preserve for posterity the birthplace of the old prophet who died that the slaves might be free. The old "John Brown property" consists of 110 acres situated on the highest point of land in Connecticut. It commands a view of Long Island sound 60 miles away to the west and south. To the south of the house, down by a little brook a quarter of a mile away, there can still be seen the last traces of the tan vats where John Brown's father tanned the skins for the people for miles around.

Naturalization.

"If an alien brings his boy into this country, puts him under guardianship under 18 years of age, will that boy become a citizen of the United States when he reaches the age of 21, or has to take out naturalization papers?"—A. C., Pecos, N. M.

It depends on whether his father applied for natralization papers. If he did, and became a citizen of this country, then the boy it a citizen. If not, then he will have to be naturalized. The law says: "Any alien under the age of 21 who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at that age, and has continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of 21 years, and after he has resided five years in the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted as a citizen; but he must make declaration on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for two years next preceding it has been his bona fide intention to become a citizen."

The Iron Crown.

"Please give a short description of the famous iron crown which Charlemagne assumed when he conquered Lombardy."—H. E. H., Bellton, W. Va.

The so-called iron crown of Lombardy is chiefly of gold. It derives its name from a thin band of iron encircling its interior, said to have been made from one of the nails used in the crucifixion of Christ. Of course this is a fable. It was the crown of the Lombard kings, and was always assumed at Pavia. It was one of the crowns of the Austrian emperors when they were masters of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Napoleon I was the first who wore it after Charlemagne, and he (Napoleon) used it when he was crowned king of Italy at Milan. It is still preserved in the cathedral at Monza, a city of Italy, in Lombardy. It was carried off by the Austrians in 1859, but restored in 1866.

Ginseng.

"Will you be so kind as to inform me what ginseng is used for, and where it is consumed?"—A. J. B., Ray, P. O., Tenn.

Ginseng root finds its only market in China. It is there believed to have great efficacy as a medicine in the cure of all kinds of diseases. This is an error. It's medicinal qualities are very slight. Before the introduction of American ginseng in China, the roots sold there for their weight in gold, it is said.

A Poser.

"Can you explain the following? In cutting wall paper a few days ago, I cut 26 pieces 8 feet long, and before I cut off the last piece from the roll, I doubled the roll over the ends and rolled them all together backwards, to take the kink out of the ends. When I unrolled them, the last, or 26th piece, (which was on top) was in the center. The question is, how did it get there? This same thing has happened a good many times with me, and I have never seen any one who could explain it."—G. W. R., Shawnee, Tenn.

We are not sure we understand the case, and therefore simply submit it to Blade readers for solution.

The Cary Sisters.

"Who were Alice and Phoebe Cary" Please give a short sketch of their lives."—L. E. H., Tarlac, Va.

Alice and Phoebe Cary were sisters, born in the country near Cincinnati, O. Alice was born April 20, 1820, died in New York city February 12, 1871. Phoebe was born September 4, 1824, died at Newport, R. I., July 31, 1871. Their parents were people of good education and training.

"No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

Kidneys—"My kidneys troubled me, and on advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave prompt relief, better appetite. My sleep is refreshing. It cured my wife also." MICHAEL BOYLE, 3473 Denny Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Scrofulous Humor—"I was in terrible condition from the itching and burning of scrofulous humor. Grew worse under treatment of several doctors. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. These cured me thoroughly." J. J. LITTLE, Fulton, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"A Bright Little Boy"

Would be sure of a welcome in almost any home. But what a welcome he would have in a home where the hope of children had been extinguished. What a welcome this particular "bright little boy" did have in such a home, may be judged by the closing paragraph of his mother's letter, given below. There is no room for the whole letter, which recounts a story of fifteen years of suffering and a perfect cure by the use of "three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, two bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and some of the 'Pellets.'"

In many instances childlessness is the result of conditions which are curable. It has often happened that when "Favorite Prescription" has cured a woman of female weakness and the nervous condition attending it, her return to health is signalized by the birth of her first child. "Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well.

"I cannot tell half that Dr. Pierce's medicine has done for me," writes Mrs. T. A. Ragan, of Norris, Watauga Co., N. C. "It will do all that is claimed for it—prevent miscarriage and render childbirth easy. It has given me a bright little boy, and I would not have had him had it not been for your wonderful medicine. I cannot say too much in praise of it; I think it is worth its weight in gold. I thank God for my life, and Dr. Pierce for my health."

"Pleasant Pellets" clear the complexion.

but from the privations incident to a newly-settled country, the girls' advantages for education were moderate. The sisters were almost inseparable companions. Alice began to write verse at 15, and wrote largely and acceptably for the press, without compensation, for the next ten years. In 1852 the sisters went to New York and devoted themselves to a literary life. Slowly they attained eminence in the literary world, and amassed a modest competence. Neither sister married, and for several years Alice was a confirmed invalid. Phoebe had apparently good health, but at her sister's death her intense grief weakened her constitution and she had a sharp malarial attack. She was removed to Newport for a change of air, but died there.

Shoemakers' Black.

"Please give the formula for making the ink or black that shoemakers use to blacken the edges of their leather."—R. H. J., Parsons, Kan.

Dissolve any given weight of sulphate of iron in about 12 times its weight of water. Apply with a bit of sponge or small brush.

Value of Silver Dollar.

VALUE OF SILVER DOLLAR iserg of'r "What is the bullion value of a silver dollar at present?"—G. H. S., Bellingham, Min.

Bar silver was quoted on the 19th at 60 cents per ounce. That makes the bullion in the silver dollar worth 46.4 cents.

Miscellaneous.

F. E. J., Wybark, Ind. Ter.: The amendments to the constitution of Louisiana and Mississippi, and that proposed in North Carolina, imposing an educational test on black voters, but excepting whites, present a problem whose solution is not yet clear. Time will bring a solution. The public conscience is slow, and it is sometimes a long while before it is voiced on any particular question.

F. P., Mayetta, Kan.: If you will read the Rules above you will see the Bureau can neither print addresses nor give them by mail. It is free advertising.

E. C. G., Aska, Ga.: There is nothing that will produce an even beard when it develops unevenly. Keep clean shaved. That is the fashion for men now.

B. J., Carlo, Pa.: Marriages have been solemnized by wire, the parties being in different states. It is probably legal, if a license is properly issued and if the officiating minister duly records the ceremony. Still it is a most unbusinesslike method, and should not be resorted to.

M. B., Flat Rock, Va.: We can not find the article in The Blade to which you refer. The Blade believes that every one has a right to his own religious belief. We do not attack any one's belief, neither can we undertake to open our columns to discussions of that kind.

S. F., Cory, Ind.: We give a synopsis of the recently enacted pension law elsewhere in this paper, under a large heading—"Grand Army Pension Law."

M. W. C., Hinklesville, W. Va.: It is admitted by his friends that Wm. J. Bryan has made large sums by his hundreds of speeches in the past three and a half years. He probably has spoken nowhere in public since the election of 1896 without receiving pay. He made a speech in Columbus not long ago, and it is asserted he received $250, which was contributed by leading Democrats. How he has invested his money we do not know, of course.

WHY SOME HUSBANDS LIE.

"If truth is stranger than fiction," said an amateur cynic of this city, "it is well for a fellow to fib a little when he wants to be believed. Not long ago, to give you an illustration, a young friend of mine who works for a certain shipping house here was detained at the office until after midnight, and just before leaving attempted to replace a letter file on a high, swinging shelf. In so doing he dislodged a ledger, which struck him on the bridge of the nose as it fell and knocked off a good sized section of skin, besides blackening one of his eyes. I occupy the adjoining office, and, hearing the racket, went in and helped him patch up. Now, I happened to know that this young man had a wife who was inclined to be very suspicious, and as he was going I asked him what he proposed to tell her about the accident. 'Why, I'll tell her exactly what happened,' he said; 'it is perfectly plain and simple.' 'That's just the trouble,' said I. 'If so plain and simple that she'll never believe it in the world. She'll think you made it up to conceal something terrible and will be very unhappy. It is your duty in such a case to do a little lying.' 'But what shall I tell her, then?' he asked, looking puzzled. 'Tell her,' said I, 'that you heard a cow in the street, and, going to the window, saw the Italian fruit vendor on the opposite corner hit some boys, who had just robbed his stand. While you had your head out, he hurled an apple at the urchins and it flew wild and hit you in the eye.' 'But, good heavens!' he protested, 'that's a most preposterous yarn. Here we are on the third floor, so how on earth could I be hit by an apple thrown at a boy in the street?' 'You don't have to tell her that,' I replied; 'all you can say is that it happened.' I finally got him to promise he would do exactly as I advised, and next day he came down all smiles. 'It worked to a charm,' he exclaimed. 'I told her the apple story just as you outlined it and remarked casually that I knew it sounded incredible and might easily enough have invented some plausible fiction to account for my eye, but I preferred to tell her the exact truth on all occasions. Well, she simply beamed,' continued my friend. "'John,' she said to me, 'don't you ever be afraid to tell your little wife the truth, no matter how wild it sounds. You can always depend on her commonsense.'" I really believe I averted serious trouble in that family," said the amateur cynic thoughtfully. New Orleans Times Democrat.

Placing the Blame.

"Isabel, I told you particularly not to tell Blanche that secret, and you went right off and told her."

"Well, it's all your fault, Eleanor; you put it into my head by telling me not to tell her."—Chicago Record.

The Reason.

Dasherly—Wonder what produces this anti-Irish sentiment throughout the country?

Flasherly—These Irish plays, very likely.—Kansas City Independent.

The Next Event on the Calendar.

"Pa, I sold all my Easter eggs for 7 cents."

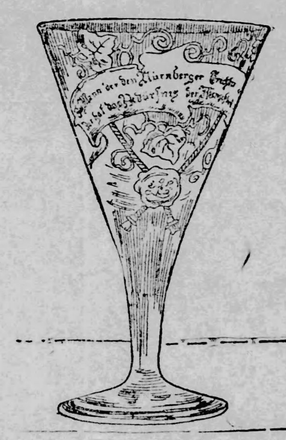
"Why so soon, Dickie?"

"Huh; I've got to get money for Fo'th of July fireworks now."—Chicago Record.

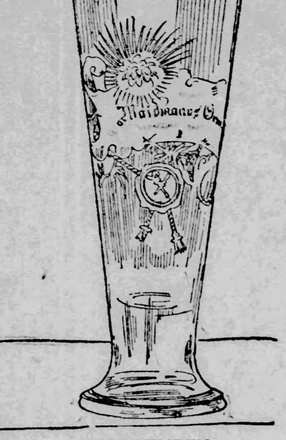
GENESIS OF DRINKING GLASSES

How Those of the Present Day Came to Have Their Shape.

Drinking vessels are among the chief features of a well laid table, and the evolution to the present styles and shapes has been so gradual, there have been so few radical changes since glass became the popular material, that many people believe that the drinking glass of long ago is the glass of to-day. But old prints and specimens show that the styles have changed, and are constantly changing. The skull of a fallen foe was a favorite drinking vessel among the barbarous people, but as a wine holder the horn attained the greatest popularity. When in use for drinking purposes it was filled and passed from one to another, each person taking a draught. Wine was not taken freely except in company, and individual or small drinking vessels were made of gourds or melons, ostrich eggs, cocoanut shells, etc., and these, because they could not stand when filled, were called tumblers, and it was the custom to empty them at one draught.



THE NUREMBERG FUNNEL GLASS.



THE HUMPEN.

Among the antiquities in the cathedral at York is the horn of Ulphus, made of an elephant's tusk. According to the story which is told of this drinking horn, it was made shortly before the Conquest. When the original owner, the lord of much land in East Yorkshire, became enraged over the disputes of his sons as to the succession to his estate, he went to York Minster, and there, before the high altar, drained the horn as a pledge and evidence of his gift of all his lands to the church.

Many specimens of old drinking horns, richly decorated with gold and silver, are preserved in European collections, and although standing vessels have displaced them, horns are still used as drinking vessels among students in Germany, and the horn is an essential part in the outfit of a Turnverein. It was originally used by convivial parties, but it seems that individuals used it in King Edward's day, who, it is said, at the instigation of Dunstan, ordained that pegs should be fastened in the drinking horns at intervals, "in order that whosoever drank beyond certain of these marks at a single draught should be liable to punishment."

These peg drinking vessels were divided into eight draughts, and usually contained about two quarts. But it seems that the edict was not followed, for in 1102 it was decreed that "no priest should go to drinking bouts nor drink to peg."

THE ROEMER.
Progenitor of the modern Rhine wine glass.

Another antique style of drinking vessel was the mazer, of which a specimen from the time of Edward I is preserved at Herbaldown hospital, near Canterbury. It is made of maple wood, is about eight inches in diameter at the upper edge, mounted in silver gilt, and at the bottom contains a silved gilt medallion representing Guy of Warwick transfixing a dragon with his lance, while a lion seems about to make an attack. This cup, which holds about six pints, was used at the yearly feast of St. Nicholas.

The standing cup, in which the wine was received from the butler after it had been tested, was sometimes called "hanap," from which it is believed the word "hamper" is derived.

Drinking vessels were frequently provided with charms against poison, and cups made of horn of the norwhal were supposed to possess the power of detecting poison. A silver goblet which belonged to Queen Elizabeth is decorated with many charm stones.

Early in the sixteenth century the tankard was introduced, and it soon became so popular that the jug or pitcher of earthenware with dogerel inscriptions could be found in nearly every cottage in England.

In Germany the horn was succeeded by the Romer, a large bowl on a heavy stand, which was passed from hand to hand at the dining board. The form was massive but graceful, and was used as long as people were satisfied to drink from a common vessel. When individual drinking vessels were demanded, when it became the custom to provide a drinking vessel for each guest, the smaller vessels were fashioned after the old Romer.

The introduction of glass brought about many changes in drinking vessels. The tumbler was discarded, and a drinking glass took its place, which was a tumbler only in name. Then came the Humpen, a large, plain standing glass vessel, and while these were taking the places of the primitive drinking vessels man that there is any likelihood of the President dropping off in the next four years, therefore the Vice Presidency goes begging, says the New York Press.

Look over the list of our Presidents and see what a fine age each arrived at—excepting of course, the few, who were taken off by the hand of the assassin. Washington was 67, John Adams 90, Jefferson 83, Madison 85, Monroe 73, John Quincy Adams 80, Jackson 78, Van Buren 79, W. H. Harrison 68, Tyler 71, Polk 53, Taylor 65, Fillmore 74, Pierce 64, Buchanan 77, Johnson 66, Grant 63, Hayes 71, and Arthur 56, while Cleveland still lives at 63, and Harrison is 67. Where else will you find such a record? Possibly the explanation rests with Admiral Dewey's statement that the Presidency is a mighty easy billet.—Pittsburg News.

got the cherry flavor.

A good specimen of this class of goods is the "Nurnberger Frichten" glass, which comes from Germany in many sizes and with quaint inscriptions. It is shaped like a funnel, and many of the inscriptions refer to the fact that by means of this utensil wisdom was put into the Nurnberger people of long ago.

One of the features of the drinking glass industry is the "antique class." This contains odd shapes decorated in peculiar style, and, while the purchaser looks upon the queer glasses as either old or reproductions of old vessels, they are really freak glasses, produced by designers whose business it is to make odd things.—New York Tribune.

—"Better late than never." It is best, however, to be never late about taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify your blood. Take it now.

Not Strenuous Enough.

"How would you like a position on the suburban police force?" asked the influential citizen.

"I ain't lookin' for no soft thing," the reformed burglar answered, his swarthy cheek reddening. "I am willin' to earn my livin'."

PRESIDENTIAL LONGEVITY.

If President McKinley were as old as William Henry Harrison at the time when the latter took office, there would be a scramble among statesmen and politicians to accept the Vice Presidential nomination, as it would be an almost certain case of waiting for a dead man's shoes. Harrison was 68. He died less than two months after the inauguration. Taylor was another old chap with a short lease of life, going in at 64 and dying at 65. McKinley's shoes are very warm and comfortable yet. He is just past 57, and according to the actuaries' table, has a reasonable expectation of fifteen and a half years of life. His health is excellent. By the American experience table, he will live over sixteen years. It does not appear to an ambitious

READY MIXED PAINT BARGAIN.

For $5 cents per gallon you can now buy the highest grade ready mixed house paint made, and at 45 cents per gallon the highest grade ready mixed barn, roof and fence paint. Cut this notice out and send to us and we will send you by mail, postpaid, our free color card, showing over forty different colors of house paint, and all the different colors of barn, roof, fence, floor and buggy paint; also lowest Chicago wholesale prices on all kinds of oils, leads, varnishes, brushes, etc.; special information on what to order, how much paint you will require and our liberal terms of shipment offer. Address Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Paint Department), Chicago, Ill.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To Grow Mushrooms.

R. A., Indiana: The culture of mushrooms is carried on in sheds, stables and especially cellars. To grow them successfully a rich soil, and a temperature as nearly even as possible, is necessary. The temperature should not exceed 76 degrees, and not fall below 50. To prepare the beds for the spawn, take fresh horse-droppings from horses fed on dry feed, as horses that are fed freely on grass drop manure that is too rank. Place the droppings in successive layers to the height of about three feet, in a dry spot, removing all foreign matter from it, and pressing it into a compact mass, sprinkling with water such portions as are very dry. In this state it is to be left until the most violent fermentation has passed, which is generally in six to ten days. Then remake the heap, and put it with a shovel. The outside of the pile in the remade heap must be turned inside. In a few days the pile will show strong fermentation, when it must be made up a third time. The third time mix in about one-fourth the bulk of the pile of rich loam. Now your material is ready for the mushroom bed. The bed may be made turtle-back shape, 20 inches high and 20 inches wide at the base. After the bed is made let it stand a few days, to learn if the fermentation is not resumed with vigor. This does not usually occur when a third turning of the droppings has been made. If it becomes too hot, it may be cooled by making openings with a stick. The bed should be made firm by patting it with a shovel. When the bed reaches a temperature of 70 degrees the bed is ready for planting. Set the spawns in the bed in small pieces two inches deep, and seven inches apart. Cover the bed with rich loam to the depth of one inch a week after the spawn is planted. Water the bed with luke warm water if it gets dry, but this should be done sparingly. The spawn should start in about seven or eight days, and in 15 or 20 days, the spawn should have taken possession of the entire bed, and show on the surface. Then cover with an inch of light loam. In a few weeks the mushrooms may be gathered, but where any are taken out, the place must be covered with light loam. The bed will produce for two or three months. The best market time for mushrooms is in the winter or early spring, although there is some demand during other months. Plantings are usually made during the fall and winter. The spawn may be purchased from any reliable seed dealer.

To Get Rid of Dandelions.

M. W. South Dakota:—The only ways known to the editor to get rid of dandelions are: In fields, cultivating well and cropping. When dandelions become troublesome on lawns, the best way is to pull them up by the rooms, or use a spud, the latter being effective. A spud is made wedge-shaped with a cylindrical attachment on top, in which is inserted a strong shaft of wood about four feet long. Holes must be made through the cylindrical part so that the shaft may be fastened. This spud is handy, as it may be thrust under the roots, which may be lifted out bodily. The spud should be made about five inches wide. The editor has made inquiry of market gardeners as to how they get rid of dandelions, but they know of no way to kill them out aside from cultivation, pulling or spudding.

Cocked Ankle in Horse.

W. L. S., Pennsylvania:—All kinds of heavy work, particularly in hilly districts, and hard work on many race tracks or roads, are causes of knuckling. Shorten the toe some, and she as the horse knuckles in the hind foot, with a long heeled shoe, with calks. The heels should be left high.

Does Not Want Her to Breed.

W. E. M., Virginia:—You had better not attempt anything to cause your young heifer to lose her calf, as it may be the cause of abortion, which may thereafter unfit her to breed at all. A cow that becomes the subject of abortion is of little value. You will do the proper thing, in the opinion of the editor, to let her alone and run the chances of her coming out all right.

Wind Puff—Blood Spavin.

E. A. Illinois:—Wind puffs may be reduced by applying red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Clip the hair from the puff, and apply the above well mixed, once a day for a week. Wash off every day with warm water and soap; dry and re-apply. Heal with unsalted lard. If the puffs do not inconvenience the animal, it will be well for you to let them alone, as they will return in many cases. After the healing is complete, rub the puffed part with the palm of the hand. For blood spavin (there is no blood in the part) use the red iodide of mercury, as in wind puffs. After applying for about five days, heal with lard, unsalted, repeat after three weeks' time. The animal should have rest for two or three weeks.

Worms Eating Apple Tree Leaves.

M. S., Ohio: Your apple trees are infested with spring canker worms, which is by many confounded with the tent caterpillar. The canker worm is about one inch in length. They sometimes let themselves down by a small spider like thread and if other trees are near by they are blown to them by the wind. They are exceedingly voracious, and in a short period destroy all of the leaves of a tree, and prevent its bearing for that year and the next. If not checked, the tree finally dies. The worm is produced from eggs of an earth colored bug, which having continued in the ground during the winter, passes up on the bodies of apple trees early in the spring. The female moth that lays the eggs is wingless, while the male is small of body and large of wing and of easy flight. The female deposits its eggs upon the branches and then dies. The eggs hatch about May 1 to 15 and the worm immediately begins its ravages. They attain their full growth in about four weeks, when they drop or crawl to the ground and descend into it until another season. A band of heavy paper placed around the tree early in the spring, smeared with tar or printers' ink, will keep the female from crawling up the tree. The soil under the tree should be well stirred in the fall and a heavy coat of ashes thrown over it for a distance of five feet from the trunk. When the worms are depredating on the leaves, they may be destroyed by spraying the trees, reaching under as well as on top of the leaves, with paris green. To make this solution, take one paris green, 1 pound; water, 200 gallons; fresh slacked lime, 2 pounds. Make the poison into a thin paint in a small quantity of water, and then add the lime. Then stir it into the water for spraying. While spraying stir the water in the barrel frequently.

Best Breed for Laying.

H. N. W., New York: The Leghorn and Minorcas stand very high as egg producers. If the editor had to choose he would prefer the white Leghorn. The trouble with the smaller breeds is, that they are too light for market fowls. The Plymouth Rock fowls are good layers, and good sellers in the market. They are livelier than the Asiatics, and consequently good foragers. The Black Spanish is also a good egg producer, and is of good size for the market. The editor has bred a good many of the leading varieties. Some prefer one variety, while others have a fancy for another. You cannot go wrong by following the above advice.

Mare's Eyes Turn White.

S. E. N., Tennessee: Your thirteen-year-old mare is suffering from a disease known as ophthalmia. Before commencing treatment, examine her teeth carefully to see if they are sound or uneven. If they are uneven and she cannot masticate her feed perfectly, they must be filed so that the teeth will be in condition to grind her feed. A mare that old should not be fed much whole corn. Give the mare 15 ozs. raw linseed oil, and after this operates give her a bran mash once a day for three or four days. After the bowels have been opened, give her one of the following powders night and morning, on the tongue: Pulverized calchicum, 1 oz.; saltpetre, 2 ozs. As an eye injection, use ½ oz. belladonna in a pint of water. Keep the mare for a week in a stall, and change her bedding every day, so that she will not get ammonia from her urine in her eyes. If you have no syringe to make the injection on the lids and into the eye, use a very soft feather. A case of long standing of ophthalmia is incurable.

Cut on Barbed Wire.

W. A. O., Iowa: Very likely the tendon of your mare was injured when she rolled against the barbed wire. The healing over of the pastern would not prevent her going lame. It requires a long time for an animal to fully recover when a tendon has been injured. You should not have blistered the part. If the part where the wound was made has healed since you blistered it, apply this: Iodine, 1-2 oz.; soap liniment, 6 ozs. Rub some of this well in with the fingers twice a day. If the part shows signs of abrading or getting sore, stop the application until well healed, and begin the rubbing again with the iodine and liniment. The mare should have a run at grass for a month, if possible, where you can reach her twice a day; or in a wide stall.

Received.

From the University of Nebraska: Proceedings of Agricultural Students' association.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A National Calamity.

Editor Blade Farmstead: In all of my life and observation I have never seen so many insects, bugs and worms, that destroy the crops of the farmer, as now. In 1776 the Hessian fly was introduced to this country. For nearly a century the birds kept down the fly. In the last 25 years there has been a steady increase, until nearly all of the states are now troubled with them. Wheat that was in good condition the first of April to-day will be turned under and the ground put in corn. Last April was the most favorable to the cut worm and wire worm. The ground is full of them, ready to take the young corn.

The cause of this has been the destruction of the birds. I saw in a fashion paper that there had been over $1,000,000 worth of birds sold for the decoration of ladies' hats in New York. If this government does not take hold of this question, and each state pass laws prohibiting the killing of birds, we will have a famine equal to India. This is no idle talk. "We never miss the water till the well runs dry." Here is a greater issue than prohibition, than expansion; greater than fighting the trusts. It is a fight for bread. We will not starve this year, nor next, but as sure as God reigns, as sure as day follows night, if there is not heroic measures taken, and that soon, the hand writing will be seen upon the wall. Let each state pass a law prohibiting the wearing of birds on hats and at the same time pass stringent laws for their protection. The most of the birds that destroy insect life in the north are nearly extinct. The birds of song are all insect eaters. A flock of quail on a farm are a thousand times more valuable alive than dead.

I crossed a field of wheat the last of March that would have made under favorable conditions 20 bushels to the acre. On April 21 I crossed the same field. Wheat all gone; but the flies were there by the millions. When God made the earth all animal life was formed with everything that exists. The San Jose scale seems to be a new insect, but it is not. It has been kept in check by birds, and will eventually cover all the country, if not destroyed.

Not many years ago the Colorado potato bug was unheard of, but the bug keeps marching on. It is an issue that all parties can agree on. God pity that man who does not look after his future interests and the interests of his children and the welfare of his country. Oh, that I could make this language strong enough to have this subject taken up by every newspaper in the land. Ye wage-earners, it concerns you. If the farmer fails, you go to the wall first. The farmer can get along while you go supperless to bed. Let every reader of The Blade sound the tocsin. Cut this out and have it published in your home paper, or something similar on this subject.

I burned over a field of clover before plowing for corn. In one space of not over ten feet, if there was one dead worm, there were 500 dead cut worms. I do not believe in worrying or crossing bridges before getting to them, but it is a good plan to be ready for any emergency.

In Indiana we have a law protecting the buzzard; $5 fine for killing one. The buzzard has caused the loss of thousands of dollars worth of property by carrying contageous diseases from place to place. The English sparrow has not a single redeeming trait that I know of. If any of the ladies wish either of these birds to wear on their hats, I say amen to it; the more they wear the better.

All foreign countries recognize the value of birds and have stringent laws for their protection. France having the best, as they have crops that would be destroyed year by year if not for the birds and toads. The prospect for the summer is dry, and with all of these obnoxious insects the farmer will have a tussel to make both ends meet this year.
W. M. Woodworth, Sycamore, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Destroying Insects.

No matter how careful a housekeeper may be in keeping her cupboards, pantry, closets and bed rooms clean, insects of some kind will occasionally make their appearance, and if not promptly disposed of, will multiply with great rapidity. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, hence every housekeeper should endeavor to prevent the assault of insects by using some preventive remedy.

A reliable remedy to prevent and destroy the red and black ants is to sprinkle ground cloves around their haunts. Ground cinnamon and pulverized borax are said to have the same effect, but we can not vouch for their efficiency; the ground cloves have always done the work for us and it was not necessary for us to try other remedies.

Cockroaches are difficult to destroy. Find the chinks and holes from which they come and scatter unslaked lime or borax around them. If these fail, try this: Mix equal parts of corn meal and red lead, and add enough molasses to make a medium thin paste. Spread the mixture on plates and set on the floor in the evening. The next morning the plates will be covered with dead cockroaches. Reset the plates every evening until the cockroaches are all destroyed.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

Sunflowers for Poultry.

Any one who keeps poultry should raise a small patch of sunflowers for them, says an exchange. The sunflower seeds make an excellent feed for all kinds of poultry. They are easily raised and the seed is rich in both fat-forming and muscle-food. The seed may be planted any time in the spring or early summer to mature seed before frost. The weeds should be kept down by cultivation until the plants get a foot or two high; then they will need no further attention until the seed gets ripe. They are then harvested by cutting the head off and putting them in a shelter until they are thoroughly dry. They should not be piled up in too large piles as there is danger of moulding. They may then be put either in a shed or may be left in the heads until they are wanted for feed. The chickens

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

A book interesting from both matter and manner is one issued by the Putnams in the Story of the Nations, entitled Modern Italy. This recital by Pietro Orsi covers the ground from 1748 to 1898, and tells the "inner history" of a country which, as the translator says, has long been an inexhaustible treasury of art and literature for the English-speaking race. Professor Orsi, who has a distinguished academical position, commands exceptional qualifications for the task which he has accomplished, that of telling the story of a nation, which, "in her gallant struggle for independence, has won her way, in spite of internal anarchy and foreign oppression, out of the darkness and confusion of the old unhappy past, to the dawn of a new day that brings here the inestimable blessings of unity and freedom."

A book upon economic subjects, bearing the name of Professor David Ames Wells upon the title page as its author, is always sure of meeting a warm welcome from all those interested along the same lines of thought. The volume recently issued, entitled The Theory and Practice of Taxation, will prove no exception, for although Mr. Wells did not live to finish it, he had long contemplated and been preparing such a work, and had directed his studies of other countries with that purpose in view. Some of the material has been used in current discussions, but most of it is new, though prepared by himself and simply edited by Mr. Ford.

After explaining the systems of taxation in France, Mexico, Egypt, Brazil, British India and Switzerland, all of which makes most interesting reading, Mr. Wells proceeds to a discussion of the object and sphere of taxation and its relation to the state; how it should be limited; and giving rules or maxims essential to the administration of rightful taxation under a constitutional or free government.

He considers carefully the existing methods of taxation and defines property; describing also the theory and practice of income taxation.

The final chapters present some new ideas regarding what should and what should not be taxed, that are worth careful consideration. It is evident the writer has taken every opportunity to inform himself in regard to these matters, and then given careful study to conditions and possibilities. The volume is a valuable addition to the literature upon the subject.

D. Appleton & Co. are the publishers.

A book of extreme timeliness is entitled Trusts or Competition? in which both sides of the great question in business, law and politics are discussed by General A. B. Nettleton. In the beginning he states plainly that he entered upon the study of the trust system, desirous only of ascertaining what were the facts, and what was the strongest respectable reasons that could be advanced for and against them. Casual examination had inclined him to think they were legitimate and beneficial, only requiring regulation to safeguard public welfare. This opinion is set forth at length in the first chapter. Continuing his investigation he found reasons to change his conclusions, and these are also stated fairly and clearly. General Nettleton has included in his work all the authentic information he could collect with regard to the problem in order that it might be reached for discussion, for it is true that there are two sharply defined parties in the matter—the one for and the other just as emphatically against, the system.

The author has written the volume more in the form of a spirited debate than as a series of essays which renders it proportionately interesting, while being equally valuable. It is published by The Leon Publishing Company of Chicago.

The thinker along metaphysical lines who takes up Discovery of a Lost Trail, a new book by Charles B. Newcomb, will find both courage and inspiration in its pages. The author shows both how simple and how grand a thing life is, and how absolutely within our own grasp are all things worth having.

While there is, as the author says in his preface, nothing new in the book, old truths, are given in such a form as to carry fresh meaning to those who have, mayhaps, "lost the trail," and thus are enabled to find it again. It is better than any medicine to the sick and weary with its chapters upon Confidence, Toiling in Rowing, Will, and Patience. Other subjects treated of are The Evolution of Power; Decision, Thought Tonics, The Power of Gladness, A Plea for Matter and the Song of Life.

Lee and Shepard are the publishers of this volume.

A new volume of John McMaster's History of the United States, the fifth in number, brings afresh to the thought of the reading public one of the finest historical productions, having this country for its subject, that has ever been written. The whole work has so far exhibited such a keen insight into the hearts of the American people, and such a thorough understanding of their motives and aspirations as to win the warmest commendation from the most patriotic lover of his country.

The present volume takes up the story at the time of the second inauguration of Monroe, March 4, 1821, and brings it down to the inauguration of Jackson, March 4, 1829, when the scramble for office began under the new doctrine of "to the victor belong the spoils." The brilliantly written chapters describing the scenes at the White House after Jackson's inauguration, and the struggles against the policy of removal from office, with other things, render the reader as anxious for the coming volumes as for the remainder of the most fascinating romance.

D. Appleton & Company are the publishers of this splendid work.

The directors of the Old South Work in Boston have published the introductory chapter of Grotius' book on The Rights of War and Peace in their series of Old South Leaflets. The opening chapter of this volume states its fundamental principles, and the text is accompanied by extracts from Andrew D. White's impressive address on Grotius and Horace Bushnell's address on The Growth of Law, with brief historical and bibliographical notes.

This leaflet is No. 101 in the Old South Series, which furnishes documents of historical value for the purpose of promoting interest in American history and to preserve the records of critical events and the memory of the founders of New England, the fathers of the republic.

A new edition of Mr. Ernest Jarrold's book, Mickey Finn, is deserving of a more attractive dress than has been given it by its publishers, the Jamieson-Higgins Co., Chicago. Taken from nature, the volume contains most admirable character sketches of the little Irish boy Mickey, his warm-hearted mother, and easy-going father, and, while the book is not a story with a plot, it is an entertaining account of the simple experiences and adventures of the lad whose love and watchful care of animals and birds are charming traits of his guileless nature.

The F. M. Lupton Co., New York, have published a volume of Anna Catherine Green's short stories under the title, A Difficult Problem, The Staircase at the Heart's Delight and Other Stories.

For the most part the tales in the group have to do with crime and its detection, the specialty most favored by the author and read with interest by her numerous admirers.

A late publication in Doubleday & McClure's Short Novel Series is entitled A Christian but a Roman, written by Maurus Jokai. Most of the Jokai books so far translated have dealt with the author's own country of Hungary, this later tale, however, is laid in the period when the viciousness of the Roman rulers was beginning to foreshadow their overthrow and when to embrace the Christian faith resulted in death and torture.

The volume contains a number of realistic and revolting pictures of Imperial abandonment yet great power, and the tale is a succession of tragedies. New York.

A collection of stories published under the title of My Mysterious Client's comes from The Robert Clark Company, of Cincinnati. They are eleven in number, and as the name denotes, have to do with difficult cases in law, many of which have been carried through to a successful conclusion by the members of the legal firm known as Hoffman and Bancroft. The author, Mr. Scribner, is the well-known Toledo lawyer, which fact can not fail to add to the interest that attends the reception of the volume in this city.

Some of the titles of the stories will give a clue to their general character. They are as follows: My First Client; Mystery of a Diamond Robbery; The Romance of a Stolen Will; The Silent Witness; Was It Forgery? The Crooked Bullet, and The Unexpected Witness. Mr. Scribner's legal knowledge has enabled him to thrown around the incidents an atmosphere of truth whether they are founded upon fact or are purely the work of imagination. The stories are crisply told, the interest being made in each instance to hinge upon some unexpected and often picturesquely evolved event which brings a complete change in affairs and produces what readers always like, a pleasant ending.

An honest criticism must make note of some slovenly English which seems to be the result of haste. This is especially noticeable in the first story, but greater care in all of the work would be an improvement. The publishers have also been entirely too lavish with their ink to have the pages make a pleasant impression upon the eye. Yet the volume, as a whole, ought to entertain many readers.

A new book is now in the press of The Robert Clark Company, of Cincinnati, entitled Recollections of a Lifetime, by General Rocliff Brinkerhoff. The author is well known in this state and out of it, as one of the leaders in professional and political life during some of the most stirring times the country has ever experienced.

In his early life he was tutor in the home of Andrew Jackson, and thus become familiar with the social and political life of the old slave South. From 1850 to 1861 he lived at Mansfield, Ohio, where as both lawyer and editor he gained an understanding of the changing politics of the day. He was a delegate to the Pittsburg convention of 1856, and entered the army when the war broke out, continuing in service for five years. General Brinkerhoff witnessed the assassination of Lincoln, of which he gives a thrilling description.

Books Received.

From Harper and Brothers, New York:

The Jimmyjohn Boss and Other Stories. By Owen Wister. $1.25;

Wildfell Hall. By Anne Bronte. Haworth edition. $1.75; and

Our Presidents. By Col. A. K. McClure. $2.00.

From A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago:

The Dread and Fear of Things. By J. Breckenridge Ellis. $1.25; and

Historical Memoirs of Alexander I and the Court of Russia. By Madame La Comtesse de Choiseul-Gouffier. $1.50.

From Little, Brown and Company, New York:

Currita, Countess of Albernoz. By Luis Coloma. $1.50; and

For the Queen in South Africa. By Caryl Davis Haskins. $1.00.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York:

Oliver Cromwell. By Charles Firth, M. A. $1.50.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:

The Garden of Eden. By Blanche Willis Howard. $1.50;

The Ways of Men. By Eliot Gregory. $1.50; and Unleavened Bread. By Robert Grant. $1.50.

From the Brown-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

The Redemption of David Carson. By Charles Frederick Goss.

From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago:

Dorothy Mariow. By A. W. Marchmont.

To Be Sure.

"I wouldn't like to be in one of those expeditions to the North Pole, would you?"

"No; I prefer the South Pole."

"Huh! What's the difference between the two?"

"All the difference in the world."—Philadelphia Press.

Signs and Seasons.

Pack up the furs in mothballs,
Let furnace fires die out;
The blazer suit's abloom again,
The sailor hat's about.

Spring violets are blooming, love;
Where, ask you, do they grow?
Why, at My Lady's throat and waist,
And in her new chapeau.

—Puck.

The Pinkham Remedies

For disorders of the feminine organs have gained their great renown and enormous sale because of the permanent good they have done and are doing for the women of this country.

If all ailing or suffering women could be made to understand how absolutely true are the statements about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, their sufferings would end.

Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass. The advice she gives is practical and honest. You can write freely to her; she is a woman.

SOME PERILS OF MAI WEIN

Most Insidious Stuff Is Abroad in the Land Just Now.

This is the merry season of Mai wein. The signs are abroad on the north side and its victims are abroad wherever they happen to drop. Mai wein is a sort of a cousin to bock beer. Both appear in the spring, when the young man's fancy lightly turns from thoughts of the dark red liquor he has been taking under the doctor's orders all winter. Bock makes its bow about the time the last snowbanks are disappearing under the rays of the

THE FIRST DRINK.

April sun, while Mai wein waits until Dewey Day. It is not ripe until the merry month of flowers and moving vans. Then it gets in its deadly work for a few weeks and leaves ruin and desolation in its path.

Just how it is made, what are its component parts, are dark secrets jealously guarded by the men who sell it. It is suspected that they fear the ordinance preventing the storing of dynamite and other dangerous explosives within the city limits. It is said that the stuff is compounded and distilled behind locked doors in dark cellars, far from human ken. Unhappy victims, after their recovery, have sought in vain for the place and the method of its manufacture that they might wreak their vengeance upon it and its compounders.

It is innocent looking stuff. Most of those things do bear a strong family resemblance to a new-born kitten for mildness and gentleness. The unsuspecting mortal, lured into the gin palace by the sign in the window, "Mai wein," comes in and says:

"I guess I'll try a little of that Mai wein."

The bartender smiles—just the ghost of a smile—for he must maintain an air of respectful consideration toward customers, and says:

"Oh, yes, sir. A small?"

"Oh, medium size," says the thoughtless man, who want to get the worth of his money. The bartender, with just the suspicion of a sigh, takes a long-necked bottle from beneath the bar and pours out a lovely looking jorum. The stuff is of a rather greenish shade—something like the sauterne that is served at $1-a-plate banquets. The unsuspecting man lays down a quarter and tilts the glass so that it will do the most good. A few second afterward he shakes his head just a bit as he feels a strange aftertaste in his mouth and discovers there is a warm spot beneath his third vest button. These are about the only symptoms of impending trouble just then.

It may be, if the victim is especially unlucky, that a friend comes in at that point. This has sometimes happened, and when such is the case all bets should at once be declared off and twenty minutes allowed for a new book.

"Hallo, old man!" says the friend. "I'm just going to have my morning's morning. What will you have?"

"Well, I've just been trying that Mai wein," says the victim. "I suppose I could stand another."

Before he has half said the bartender has the long-necked bottle out on the bar and is pouring out two more jorums. When the unfortunate man has put this away he notices that his friend is far and broader than he ever thought him. His face appears large, too. When he starts to tell him about this discovery the victim discovers that he is talking about the base ball game of the day before. Also the bartender rises and falls like a choppy sea as he walks down to the end of the bar. That is the time to go out and get in a trolley car and go home. Right there is the place to murmur "Twenty-three" and escape. But the victim does not do it. He grasps the edge of the bar with one hand, makes a desperate attempt at dignity and says to his friend:

"Could you stand another of those? I'm jus' beginnin' to like 'em."

"Sure," says the tempter, and again the bartender is Johnny-on-the-spot with the long-necked bottle. Once more he pours out two glasses of the greenish dynamite, and after the luckless man has hidden the third one where thieves cannot break in and steal, the world catches fire and falls in and dread cataclysm. Buildings topple and fall, streets split open, people vanish into thin air, and the victim leans against a post, sans sense, sans coin, sans life, sans everything.

So much for Mai wein, says the Chicago Chronicle man who has tried it.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

A WILY WIFE.

A married couple were walking down one of the main thoroughfares of a north-country town, and the husband, noting the attention other women obtained from passers-by, remarked to his better half:

"Folk nivver look at thee. I wish I'd married some one better-looking."

The woman tartly replied:

"It's thy fault. Dust a think a man'll stare at me when you're walkin' wi' me? Thee step behind, and thah'll see whether folk don't look at me."

He hung back about a dozen yards, and for the length of a street was surprised to see every man his wife passed stare hard at her and turn round and look after her when she had passed.

"Sal, lass," he exclaimed, "I was wrang, an' I tak' it back. I'll nivver say owt about thy face again."

His wily spouse had accomplished the trick by putting out her tongue at every man she met.—London Tit-Bits.

Just Struck Harlem.

Mrs. Peastraw—What do they call a student at Cornell?

Farmer Peastraw—A Cornellan.

Mrs. Peastraw—Well, what do they call a student at Vassar?

Farmer Peastraw—A Vassarline, of course.—Harlem Life.

FREE KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE.

Mailed to all Sufferers from Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Dropsy, etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, Difficult or Too Frequent Passing Water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a positive specific cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the piper methysticum, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Professor Edward S. Fogg, the Evangelist, testifies in the Christian Advocate that the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him in one month of severe Kidney and Bladder disease of many years' standing. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks he was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease, after ten years' suffering. His bladder trouble was so great he had to get up from five to twelve times during the night. Rev. Thos. M. Owen, of West Pawlet, Vt., and others give similar testimony, while many ladies, including Mrs. Lydia Valentine, East Worcester, N. Y.; Mrs. Maria Wall, Ferry, Mich., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

GEORGIE AND HIS PA

The Latter's Experience With a Folding Bed.....

Last wensday nite paw came Home all exsited.

"Maw," he Says, "I bet you Don't no what. I bot a Folden bed to-day."

"What on erth Did you do that For?" maw ast him.

"Becoz it was a Bargen," paw says. "The grate trubble with so menny People in this Life is they Don't no How to grasp thare Opper Chewnateys. Sposen I would we would need a Folden bed and Couldent get one For less than seventeen Dollars. Then we would Look back and Be sorry, but now We won't ever Haft to Do that. One of the men in the Store's Broke up

"IT SHUT LIKE A NIFE-BLADE."

Housekeepun becoz his wife thot it was cheaper to Bord than advertize for Guris, so He sed if I wanted the Bed he would sell it For six Dollars. It'll be out here tomorro, and Gess I better use it Enny way becoz I want to Sleep alone."

Maw didn't Say mutch till after the Bed came, then She told paw She didn't believe in things of That kind becoz people were always coming out of Them a good deal the worse for ware and Tair.

"Yes," paw says, "I no Sutch things Happen, but you offun hear about people that blo out the Gass, too, Don't you? That's one fait I haft to find with you Maw, you can't seem to Get over the idea that I'm a nimosunt agriculcherist that came into the grate sitty to stay over nite and never got yoost to sleepen on enny thing But a feather Bed, and a Drinking coffey out of my sosser. It seems strainge that you never lurned to Have more confadunce in me."

That nite After paw let the Bed down, he says:

"Now I am agoin to Get the Furst good nite's rest I've had for years. It's a sine that people are far removed from the Savidges when they begin to Want to Sleep alone. People that haven't Got much refinement that Live in thare natchers yet Don't mind sleeping in Rows like some kinds of anamuiz. But the farther away a purson Gets from Beba a dum Bruft the more they want to sleep alone. I've felt this Feelin growin on me for a Long time."

So paw went to Bed and Left the Door open and pretty soon he Got to Sleepen as peacefull as a Lam and the Folden bed seemed to agree with it all rite. But then maw tried to put the pupp out for the nite he Diden't want to Go and skooted into paw's room and Under the Bed. I guess he must of trifle to Straiten up when he Got under and Give the foot of the Bed a start Becoz the first Thing we new it went Shut like a nife Blade after you press it a Little, and paw was inside with His bed Downed and His Feet up.

Paw kind of gurgled some and Maw Hollered help and we Got the hired Gurl and

"PAW SAWED THE FOLDEN-BED TO PEACES."

her Bo to come in from the Kitchen, so when we Let paw down he was too Bizzy tryin' to Ketch his breth to ast for enny purticulars. He Got it all rite in time.

Then we found whare they Ust to Be a Hook to keep the Bed from flying shut but it was broke off. The girl's bo sed he would Give paw a Doller and forty sents for the Bed becoz he had a nenemy he could send it to for a Burthday present. Paw stood up With a Sheat rapped around him and Pointed at the Door with a Look of Skorn, so the girl and Her bo went back to the kitchen.

The next morning paw rose early and sawed the folden Bed to pieces Before breckfust. Then he Told maw.

"That's what I call a Cheap bargun. If this wouldn't of Happened the Hole fambly mite of Got smuthered in folden Beds some time. But I s'pose it would be too mutch to think a Womun could look at such a thing Philosoflekle.—Georgie, in Chicago Times-Herald.

Bad Precedent.

"I wish you would pay me that ten you owe we," said Snaggs to Spiffins.

"My dear fellow," replied the latter, "I would do it cheerfully were it not for setting a bad example. My other creditors would then expect me to pay."

Spiffins, you will notice, has not been reading about Turkey's debt to the United States without profiting thereby.

Definite Information.

"Where does the pain seem to be?" inquired the owl, in a sympathetic tone.

"The trouble," impatiently replied the snake, "is in my spinal column. Did you think it was in one of my legs?"

Her His Face

Her face was marred with freckles, his face was sore from shaving. Both were quickly cured with

Hoskell's Ointment

the specific for all skin disorders, slight or severe. 50 cents a box.

Hoskell's Soap

Keeps the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Price 25 cents. Sample free.

Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

ONLY CHINESE RAILROAD MAN

In the front part of an office of one of the big railroads operating west from Chicago, says the Times-Herald, is an elaborately railed-off space, in which is a big cherry desk and several chairs for visitors. The person who occupies this prominent and exclusive space and who sits at the fine rolled top desk is a Chinaman, not a graduate of an American college, nor an almond-eyed "intelligent" who has repudiated his native country, but an eighteen-carat Chinaman. His name is Hong Sling, or Henry, as he has doctored it for business reasons, and he is probably the only Chinese railroad officer in the United States. He is the joint passenger agent for three connecting railroads that form a through line between Chicago and San Francisco, and one of the two largest steamship companies

HENRY SLING.

whose boats ply between California and the Orient.

There are many Chinamen in this country who in a desultory way sell railroad and steamship tickets to their country on commission, but so far as can be learned Sling is the only regularly salaried officer in the employ of any railroad company in this country. He is a trained passenger agent, is up to all the tricks of the business and is one of the strongest competitors the passenger agents of rival roads have to meet.

Sling began at the foot of the railroad ladder and worked himself up, starting in as a section hand on a western road and gradually climbing to his present position. General Manager Doddridge, of the Missouri Pacific railroad is responsible for the advent of this unique character in railroad work. Speaking of Sling, Mr. Doddridge says:

"My first acquaintance with this native of the Orient was in 1882, at which time I was superintendent of the western division of the Union Pacific railroad, and located at Evanston, Wyo. Sling was a section hand. He came into my office one day and made a complaint that the "the section foreman was all the time working behind time." Upon investigation I found that the complaint against the foreman was well founded; in his zeal to improve his section he had crowded ten or fifteen minutes' extra hard work per day out of his gang of Chinamen.

"Later Sling made similar complaints having no greater merit than that which I have stated. This, however, led to an acquaintanceship. He finally applied for a position as office porter. I agreed to employ him provided he would learn to speak and write English, which he set about learning, continuing on the section. Some three months after he reported, and after an examination I engaged him to work about the office. He was honest, industrious, ambitious to learn and soon obtained the good will of those about the office and at headquarters. He carried a private book in his pocket, and became fairly familiar with the English language by indicating in the book the Chinese characters the sound and meaning of English words.

"About this time an incident occurred which amused us very much. We had established a telephone line, which was then a brand new thing, between my office and a coal mine, some three miles distant. An English-speaking Chinaman was employed at the coal mine store, and after we had the apparatus installed in good working order, in which Mr. Sling was very much interested, we called up the coal mine store and requested the Chinaman at the other end of the phone to make a little speech through it in unadulterated Chinese, and when all was ready we had Mr. Sling place the receiver of the phone at his ear. As soon as he heard the voice from the Orient talking through the instrument in good Chinese, and had listened to it for one brief moment, he became convinced that he was under the influence of the devil, threw the telephone receiver down, left the office with a yell, and we did not have the pleasure of seeing him again for two weeks, when he put in his appearance in his respect. He outgrew his queerness in this respect.

"Sling was with us several years. His career, considering its beginning and his opportunities, has been a remarkable one. He has never been known as anything but absolutely trustworthy and reliable."

"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned."

Economy is the lesson taught by this saying. It is true economy to take Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season because it purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood and thus prevents sickness and puts the whole system in a state of health for the coming season. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses—positive proof that it is economy to take only Hood's.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills 25c.

Horseflesh and Engine Oil.

In a letter to a relative in Birmingham, a Worcestershire man writes from Kimberley: "On November 1 a shell dropped in my yard about ten feet from my back bedroom window; fortunately it did not burst, or my house would have suffered. I was at the works at the time, and a shell fell about that time, just twenty-three feet from where I stood, but fortunately it buried itself in the ground. Dry bread has been the order for weeks, except when soaked in engine oil. The horseflesh required a good deal of washing down." The writer incloses an advertisement from the newspaper for horses and mules suitable for slaughtering purposes. It reads as follows: "V. R. Owners of horses and mules suitable for slaughtering purposes are invited to bring them to the Washington Market on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. A good price for fat animals. The amount agreed upon at the time of purchase will be paid out every Thursday morning between the hours of 9:30 and 11:30, at the Town Hall.—By order, H. V. Gorle, Major, Army Service Corps, Kimberley, January 26, 1900."—London Leader.

Glad Her Majesty Came.

The unconscious humor of the Irishman still lives, says the London News. Last week (says a correspondent) a friend of mine was sitting in Phoenix Park, when to him appeared a ragged old chap, most gloriously intoxicated. "God save the Queen, sor!" said he to my friend. "Certainly," was the reply. "God save Queen Victoria!" reiterated the old fellow. "By all means. Send her victorious, happy and glorious!" "That's right, sor! I wish she came to Dublin every year, every month, every week. I think of what's she's done for the country; think of all the good she does to people. Why, look at me; here am I, as drunk as h—l and never paid a penny for it."

A Little in Doubt.

"I see that both sides are very generous in giving each other credit for great valor and persistence in this South African war," said the tourist.

"Yes," answered the burgher; "I have noted such remarks. But I haven't made up my mind whether they are due to magnanimity of soul or to a realization on both sides that we've got to explain somehow."—Washington Star.

His Job.

"The Crown Prince of Germany receives a salary of $75,000 a year from the state."

"For being his father's son."—Chicago Times-Herald.

IF YOU HAVE Rheumatism

and drugs and doctors fail to cure you write to me, and I will send you free a trial package of a simple remedy which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 20 years' standing. This is no humbug or deception, but an honest remedy that you can test without spending a cent. I recently cured a lady who had been an invalid for 25 years. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 631 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis

The Sunday School.

LESSON 10, JUNE 3, 1900.

The Twelve Sent Forth.

Matt. 9:35 to 10:8.

Read Matt. 9:35 to 11:1; Mark 4:35 to 5:21.

Memory verses: 9:36-38.

Golden Text: It is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father which speaketh in you.—Matt. 10:20.

35. And Jesus went about all the cities and villages, teaching in their synagogues and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing every sickness and every disease among the people.

36. But when he saw the multitudes he was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd.

37. Then saith he unto his disciples, The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few;

38. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest.

10:1. And when he had called unto him his twelve disciples, he gave them power against unclean spirits, to cast them out, and to heal all manner of sickness and all manner of disease.

2. Now the names of the twelve apostles are these: The first, Simon, who is called Peter, and Andrew his brother; James the son of Zebedee, and John his brother;

3. Philip and Bartholomew; Thomas and Matthew the publican; James the son of Alpheus, and Lebbeus, whose surname was Thaddeus;

4. Simon the Canaanite and Judas Iscariot, who also betrayed him.

5. These twelve Jesus sent forth, and commanded them, saying, Go not into the way of the Gentiles, and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not:

6. But go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

7. And as ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand.

8. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils; freely ye have received, freely give.

The Lesson in Every Day Life.

Teaching.....preaching.....healing (v. 35). Yes, and everything else that would make this old world a better place for men and women and little children to live in. He would plane a board, row a boat, catch a fish, fry one, wash the feet of travelers, pat the head of a little child, cast bad men out of the synagogue, comfort a widowed woman,—anything and everything to help along the "kingdom." If you want to be a true Christian, you must be like him. And so I say, "Do something." Even you little bits of fellows, if you cannot do anything else, throw up your hats and cheer for those who can. I have always believed that the boys who march behind the band, carrying sticks on their shoulders, and yelling for their country, do just as much to defend it as the big soldiers who really fight its battles. What we want is to have every one doing all he can. We want union, devotion, enthusiasm, consecration to the great work of driving darkness and the Devil out of the world. Come along, you little folks, and hold up our hands. I give you my word that there is a boy in my congregation who puts more heart into it than me, when he comes down the aisle and takes his seat on Sunday morning, than even my whole noble board of elders, deacons and trustees.

He was moved with compassion (v. 36). He suffered with them. All good people suffer in the sufferings of others. Those who do not are worse than animals. Why, even your dog aches with your pains! Did you never feel another fellow's tooth or back or head ache? You don't have to learn to feel those of others, if you ever get to be a real Christian. If you can stand in a school yard, and see a crowd of boys tormenting a little fellow because he is lame or ragged or disfigured, and not feel the "hot flash" run through your veins when he flashes, you are no more of a man than a mirror is a mirror if it will not reflect the objects placed before it. A true heart reflects not only the smiles, but the tears, of other people.

The harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few (v. 37.) And it is never all reaped. One good cause is no sooner won than a dozen others are loudly to be fought or labored for. When the abolition of the slaves had been accomplished, and an end thus happily brought to the long labors of Wendell Phillips, some one said to him, "Now you can rest!" "No," said he; "you can sit here by the fire if you like it, but I am going to take to the brush!" by which he meant that he was going out to hunt for some other game. There were other wrongs that needed redressing; there were other fields that needed to be reaped. And there are yet,—more than ever. The more we accomplish, the more clearly we discover how much there is to be done. We never know how many weeds there are in a garden until we commence to pull them.

Go rather to the lost sheep (v. 6.) There will always be enough people ready to hunt for the found sheep. Just as soon as a great cause has been won, there are hundreds of officious people rushing to get credit for the victory. Every time a man is saved from fire, from flood, or from sin, scores of people turn up who had a hand in it. Hunting for found sheep is easy, for you have only to wander around through green fields and by the side of still waters. But hunting for lost ones means getting out at midnight, plunging into pitchy darkness, crossing swollen streams, facing wolves and lions. What we need is brave hunters for lost people, and brave defenders of lost causes.

Freely ye received, freely give (v. 8.) A few days ago a man died in a charity hospital in Chicago whose case was found afterwards to be lined with gold. The miserable beggar had done nothing all his life but hoard and scrape and save. And that was all that came of it. To deny himself everything, to enjoy nothing but the degraded pleasure of hoarding, to refuse help to those who were needy, to accept charity which ought to have been bestowed on the worthy, and to die miserably without the realization of a noble purpose. What do you think of that? If he had gone out in the street, cut down the seams, spilled out every dollar, let them roll where they would, and begun life a poor man, determined to be good and generous, he would have been ten thousand million times happier.—Charles Frederick Goss in S. S. Times.

THE DISCOVERER OF ARTIST MUNKACZY

This is W. P. Wilstach, the Philadelphia man who discovered Count Mihaly de Munkaczy, painter of the world-famous "Christ Before Pilate." Wilstach while visiting Dusseldorf became interested in a poor carpenter named Michael Lieb.

He offered the young man a handsome reward to paint a picture. The picture won the Paris Salon's gold medal. It represented "The Last Days of a Condemned Man," and was a reminiscence of the tragic fate of the painter's father. This picture started the carpenter on the road to fame, and a few years later Michael Lieb became Count de Munkaczy.

No Danger.

"Do you think that I have wataw on the bwain, doctah?" asked Mr. Gongoulin, anxiously.

"Oh, no," replied the physician.

"I'm so glad, doctah! How?"

"I have no fear. There's no brain for the water to operate on."

JACKSON WAS A DEMOCRAT,

But Did Not Believe That the Constitution Extends Itself.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Some of our old "anti-imperialist" friends, the St. Louis Republic and a few others, we regret to say, are fooled once more on the question of the status of the newly annexed territory. This time they are fooled by William Lochren, a United States judge for the Minnesota district. Lochren has been saying, in a case in which this point was not involved at all, that the United States constitution extends by its own force into the nation's newly gained territory. This was exactly what the Democrats in Congress and the newspapers were saying for the past three months, but nobody in particular took much notice of them. All the Democrats are hailing the obiter dictum of Lochren, who is a Democrat of the strict construction stamp, as gospel.

Jackson "constantly repulsed the idea of the presence of the constitution in the territory committed to his charge, and in that repulsion he was sustained by the federal executive government at Washington and by each house of Congress; each of these authorities refusing to entertain, as breaches of the constitution, the complaints forwarded against him by those who had been militarily dealt with under his government." Jackson was governor of Florida when he "constantly repulsed the idea of the presence of the constitution in the territory under his charge." The man whose words are here quoted is Jackson's old friend, Thomas H. Benton. The "federal executive government at Washington" which sustained him was the government of James Monroe, a Democrat of the old school, and the Congress which backed him up was almost solidly Democratic, for the Federalist party at that time had disappeared as a national organization.

What Jackson did as governor of the newly acquired territory of Florida other governors appointed by that other sterling Democrat, Jefferson, did as governors of the newly gained territory of Louisiana, and in the Jefferson case, as well as in that of Monroe and Jackson, the Democratic Congress fully sustained him. None of the fathers of the Democracy ever supposed that the constitution of its own force extended to newly acquired regions. All of them, to use Benton's words about Jackson while he was governor of Florida, "constantly repulsed the idea of the presence of the constitution" in new territory. The theory which the Republicans are acting on in the case of Porto Rico, the Philippines and other newly annexed localities was acted upon by the fathers of the Democratic party constantly, without any misgivings as to its legality or justice. The average modern Democratic newspaper, however, not only is ignorant of the history of the country, but knows very little about the history and actions of its own party.

RUSSIAN CZARINA IS KIND-HEARTED

The young Empress of Russia, whose newest photograph is here reproduced, has, according to report, achieved an immense amount of good, not only in St. Petersburg, but in far-away Siberia. She is actively promoting the establishment of nursing homes and of hospitals for members of her own sex, and slowly but surely the Empress of Russia is making for good in the higher and more frivolous strata of Russian society.

The Czarina holds her own among the splendidly dressed women of Europe. She has exquisite taste, and never looks

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
(From her latest photograph.)

to greater advantage than when in full dress. On the other hand the imperial couple are simple and unostentatious in all their appointments, and, greatly to the sorrow of their Russian attendants, the three little grand duchesses are not allowed to wear any jewelry, though every pin used in the imperial nursery is of pure gold, and, even if it is that the parents will not allow it everything else would be arranged for on the same scale of luxury.

THE CORRESPONDENTS CLOTHES

The glass of "Fashion" has been turned on the war correspondents, and the resultant reflections of our contemporary are not uniformly flattering. It is true that Mr. Pearse, of "The Daily News," "might very well be taken for a field marshal," and his son, of "The Daily Mail," takes after him. But then a field marshal may be dowdy. Mr. Maude, too, is very fond of light suits and bow ties. It is disturbing to read of our own correspondent, Mr. Nevinson, that "one might be inclined to criticise the cut of his clothes," although "The Telegraph" fares even worse with Bennet Burleigh, whose dress is "somewhat suburban, and "The Daily Mail" has to endure Mr. Mandle, whose "crumpled serge suit and bowler hat"—Oh! we turn sick and faint at the spectacle. Finally Mr. Kinnear, of the Central News, is said to "wear a determined look." Mr. Kinnear is happily back in London, other wise we should fear for the result of the South African winter coming on, when the veldt will be cold, and the cold felt, he would fare badly.—London Chronicle.

Getting His Drift.

Reporter—Senator, do you believe anything can justify a public officer in stultifying himself, turning his back upon his record, disregarding the wishes of his constituents, violating all precedent, and assisting in the perpetration of a moral wrong, merely to oblige a man who is destitute of every principle of—

Senator Lotsmun (firing up)—Young man, it's none of your business what I believe! I am going to vote to seat Quay, you can bet your life!"

Feminine Diplomacy.

Young Physician—But isn't $7 a week rather exorbitant rent for such a small room?

Landlady—Oh, dear, no; not for a doctor.

Young Physician—And why not for a doctor, pray?

Landlady—Because this is a very unhealthy house, and there is never a week passes but what half a dozen of my roomers are ill.—Chicago News.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the ills. It never fails to conquer any of the above diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displacements, ovarian, inflammation, or the piles from any cause in either sex. I want one in a hot or cold climate. Send for free particulars. Mrs. L. B. MILLER, Box K, Kokomo, Ind.

Cures Weak Men Free

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How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. A. W

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 172,000

PARIS PORTFOLIOS.

Part No. 2 is now ready, and is being mailed as fast as ordered. All who have No. 1 should send for No. 2 at once. Those who have not ordered at all, may remit 20 cents for both parts. No. 3 will be ready next week.

MR. CAMPAU'S PLAN.

Hon. Daniel J. Campau, of Michigan, chairman of the national Democratic executive committee, has been talking down in New York. As his visit was to further his own nomination as Bryan's running mate at Kansas City, it was hardly wise in him to indicate the plans formulated, with Bryan's acquiescence, to bring the sound money Democrats into line for the perpetual candidate from Nebraska.

Briefly, the plan is, to endorse the Chicago platform of 1896 in general terms, without any specific mention of free silver; to have Towne withdraw as a candidate for Vice President and nominate Campau (pronounce it Kompow, please), or ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, or Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, for second place.

This is all very pretty on paper; but will a sinking of the silver issue in the Democratic platform bring Mr. Bryan the sound-money Democratic vote, after all?

The sound-money Democrats are to be credited with average reasoning powers, we imagine. And it seems a fair conclusion that they will reason in this way: Mr. Bryan has been nominated by the Populist convention for the Presidency. His acceptance of that nomination involves an acceptance of the Populist platform. And the financial plank thereof demands "the reopening of the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1;" and that silver, silver certificates and government paper be substituted, "dollar for dollar," for the currency of the national banks.

Mr. Bryan can not command the Populist vote unless he not only endorses this plank, but makes its advocacy prominent in the campaign. And if he does that, the sound-money Democrats will vote against him, as they did in 1896. So he stands to lose one or the other. He can not have both. Nor can he talk free silver in Populistic sections, and ignore it elsewhere. The reporters will be on his trail, and the telegraph would carry the story of his duplicity broadcast. Therefore we do not think much of Mr. Campau's theory as a workable plan of campaign.

DON'T LIKE TOWNE.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Chronicle, which is moss-backed in its Democracy, is furious at the suggestion that Towne, first Republican, then Free Silverite and then Populist, shall be endorsed by the Kansas City convention for vice president. It declares that there is no division of sentiment among Democrats on this point, and the candidate for that office must be a Democrat. Then it reaches for Mr. Towne's scalp in this way:

> No new convert, no man who says with mental reservation that he is a Democrat, but who never gave evidence of his faith in Democratic principles, no political adventurer and turncoat will be nominated by the Democrats for Vice President, if the Kansas City convention should nominate such a man on the ticket with Bryan, it would offend and repel the Democratic voters of the country.

We respectfully submit for the Chronicle's consideration the fact that Mr. Bryan, by accepting the Populist nomination for President, becomes a Populist, not a Democrat. If Mr. Towne is to be turned down because he is a Populist, why not apply the same reasoning to Mr. Bryan's candidacy? Draw your snickersnee and go after Bryan's candidacy also.

BRYAN WILL NOT YIELD.

The "silly season" is upon us in the newspaper field. The latest evidence is the discussion as to whether Bryan will voluntarily withdraw as a Presidential candidate, and allow a "harmony candidate" to be named who would attract voters among sound money men.

Such a proposition is too absurd for affirmative discussion. Mr. Bryan is not that kind of a man. He has the nomination at Kansas City in the hollow of his hand, and he will not relinquish it.

It is true that he has grown weaker instead of stronger since 1896; that the free silver craze has subsided, and lost all power as a vote-getting issue; that his candidacy means disaster to his party, and crushing defeat to himself. But though the leading Democrats all over the Union, who realize these fact fully, "spake with the tongues of men and of angels," they could not reason him into relinquishing the nomination.

The reason is that Mr. Bryan is an irrepressible personal optimist. Couched in vulgar phrase, he is "stuck on himself." He believes he is the strongest man in the Populist and Democratic parties to-day. There is no doubt of his absolutely confident belief that he will be the victor next November. He is as ambitious as Caesar, and will not yield what he believes the certainty of reaching the White House. The gentlemen who are alleged to be engaged in an attempt to persuade him to withdraw will have their labor for their pains.

The grand old proverb that honesty is the best policy ought to follow the flag.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Well, hasn't the "grand old proverb" followed the flag? A lot of fellows in the Havana postoffice thought it did not, but they have found out their mistake.

The Bryan-Towne combination is suggestive of prolific wind-jamming.

THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The mass of the American people, without distinction of political belief, are opposed to combinations, monopolies and trusts, to men who run "corners," or otherwise obtain control of the production, manufacture or sale of any article, using that power to increase the price to the consumer.

So it is reasonably certain that the amendment to the national constitution, which has been reported to the House of Representatives by the judiciary committee, and which will be passed by the present Congress, either at the present or the next session, will be adopted by the legislatures of the necessary three-fourths of the states, and become the Sixteenth Amendment.

The vital part of this proposed amendment is this: "Congress shall have power to define, regulate, control, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise." The other sections give Congress full power to enforce this; extend the power conferred to every state, territory, the district of Columbia, and all territory under the sovereignty and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and allow the states to exercise similar powers in any manner not in conflict with legislation by Congress.

This amendment strikes at the root of the matter. It gives to Congress powers hitherto reserved to the several states. The placing of such authority in the hands of the national government would have been bitterly opposed in the days of the old "state rights" Democracy; but new conditions need new measures. If there ever was a constitutional amendment imperatively needed, it is this, at the present time.

The Blade has always believed that the question of dealing with trusts can not be made a political issue. The voters of both parties are of the same mind. The trusts must go. There is but one method whereby they can be reached. That is, by lodging the necessary authority in the hands of Congress. As the constitution now stands, Congress can not interfere with the chartering of those monopolies by any state. It has no power. It can only regulate commerce between the states and with foreign nations.

The Sherman anti-trust law is believed to cover pretty closely all the authority Congress possesses at present over the trusts. It is confessedly inadequate. The various propositions made to put products controlled by trusts on the free list would not reach far enough. It would not affect trusts in articles on the free list; it would not, for example, affect the Standard Oil company. What is needed is a remedy that will impartially reach all. There is but one way to provide such a remedy; and that is by amending the constitution so as to give Congress plenary powers.

Hurrah for the Sixteenth Amendment!

A DEMOCRATIC BLUNDER.

Acts speak far louder than mere words. A sub-committee of the judiciary committee of the national House of Representatives recently made a report to the full body. It embodied very important measures. The sub-committee had been engaged on them for several weeks, and the reports were drafted with extreme care. One was the resolution for an amendment to the constitution regarding trusts. The other was a bill to amend and strengthen the Sherman anti-trust law.

When that report came before the full judiciary committee, every Democratic member thereof voted against it. These Democrats are:

William L. Terry, of Arkansas.
D. A. De Armond, of Missouri.
S. W. T. Lanham, of Texas.
Wm. Elliott, of South Carolina.
David H. Smith, of Kentucky.
Wm. H. Fleming, of Georgia.
Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama.

These gentlemen are Democrats of standing in their own states, and representative of the party in the fullest sense. The Democratic orators from Bryan down, and the party organs as well, are howling against trusts, and endeavoring to make it appear that the Republicans are friendly to these monopolistic organizations.

Yet every Democrat on this committee voted against reporting to the House of Representatives the two measures which will be effective in controling and suppressing trusts!

This is proof positive that the Democrats took up the anti-trust howl to furnish campaign material against the Republicans. We have no doubt that when either or both these propositions come up in the House for action, the Democratic representatives will array themselves solidly in the negative. They seem to forget that they were elected to subserve the best interests of the people, not to hold those interests in abeyance for partisan political ends.

CONFERENCE AND CANTEEN.

Were one to desire an authoritative interpretation of any Biblical passage, or an opinion upon some theological tenet, he would undoubtedly apply to his pastor, or some other reverend gentleman noted for his learning and piety. He would not go to a lawyer, nor yet a doctor of medicine for such information. And if one desired an interpretation of a statute enacted by a legislative body, he would retain a competent attorney, and not address himself to his minister. Every man to his trade.

The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, however, seems to go upon the theory that it is quite as competent to decide a question of statute law as well as it admittedly is matters of church law and polity. It adopted a resolution which declares Attorney General Griggs's interpretation of the anti-canteen law to be "puerile and absurd," and "without binding force." This resolution therefore takes a position of condemnation of the President for accepting the opinion of the legal adviser of the national government.

The Attorney General may not know as much about law as the general conference; but at the time Congress enacted that statute, the Methodist quadrennial court of last resort was not in session, and Mr. McKinley was therefore forced to fall back upon the official designated by law to furnish opinions for his guidance in just such cases. And therefore the conference formally declares that it is "pained and disappointed at the course of the President."

Waiving discussion of the obvious point that the conference has made itself ridiculous, we feel called to suggest that the resolution should have also declared that the Methodists are "pained and disappointed" over the ignorance of Congress. That body should have expressed its intent in language so plain and direct that it could not be misunderstood.

A BOND CALL.

The good old Republican plan of reducing the bonded debt is again to the fore. Secretary of the Treasury Gage has issued a call for the redemption of over 25 millions of the extended 2 per cents of 1891. There are ample funds in the treasury to do this, without cramping the government's resources, and that much currency will be released to be available in trade and currency.

For years, under Republican administrations, the reduction of the bonded debt went on, the tariff then in force producing a steady surplus, which was so utilized. The war tariff was reduced several times, the last in 1881. It would have been in accord with sound business principles to have allowed that act to stand, and systematically utilize the surplus in the payment of the national debt.

This would have continued the permanent policy of the government had it remained in Republican hands. But the Democratic party took up the free trade cry, and persuaded the people that they were overburdened, that the surplus was a danger to the nation, and many other foolish things which are remembered by everybody. Under the influence of these cries, Cleveland was elected President in 1884, but the Senate was still Republican, and no free trade scheme could be enacted into law. So the calls for bonds for redemption went on regularly under Cleveland and Harrison.

In 1891 what was left of the 250 millions of the 4 1-2s became due. It amounted to a little over 25 millions. These were extended at 2 per cent. The McKinley law, passed to satisfy the demand for tariff reduction, did not produce enough surplus to pay them. In 1892 the Democrats came into power, the Wilson law was passed, and instead of reducing the debt the Democrats were obliged to increase it by the issue of $262,315,400 in bonds due in 1925. Secretary Gage has called in all the extended 2 per cents for payment, thus wiping out that much of the debt. There are no other bonds outstanding which are due until 1904, and they cannot be called before that time. The surplus should be used as a sinking fund for the 100 millions which then become payable.

CLARK'S SHARP PRACTICE.

Mr. Clark, the Democratic senatorial claimant from Montana, created a genuine sensation in the United States Senate on May 15. He rose to a question of privilege, in a little speech arraigned the methods of the committee which reported against him, and gave a history of the methods of his business and political foe, Marcus Daly. Then he read a letter to the Governor of Montana resigning his seat.

This was a surprise to every one, for Governor Smith is a Daly partisan, and would be expected to appoint a senator of that faction to fill the vacancy. And it has been understood that Clark and his friends have been playing for delay, in the hope that action by the Senate on the report of the committee might be laid over till the next session. This would prevent any appointment by the governor, and the choice would devolve upon the legislature to be elected this fall.

The mystery of Mr. Clark's resignation was speedily solved, however. Governor Smith, of Montana, has been for some time in California on business. The office of chief executive, therefore, devolved upon Lieutenant Governor Spriggs, who is a Clark man. The resignation was sent to Spriggs, and as soon as Clark's resignation was reported by telegraph, the acting governor appointed him to fill the vacancy caused by his own resignation.

Sharp practice, but it may not win. The report of the committee is that the original election was invalidated by glaring frauds, and its recommendation is that the seat be declared vacant from the beginning. If that report is adopted by the Senate, the Montana legislature failed to elect, and hence the case is on all fours with that of Quay, and the Montana executive has no power to appoint.

THE ARMOR PLATE PUZZLE.

The senate wrangled for four days over the question of armor plate for the naval vessels now building. Mr. Tillman bitterly opposed authorizing the payment of more than $300 per ton—the clause in the bill of last year which has delayed the completion of the battleships Maine, Ohio and Missouri, from the utter impossibility of obtaining proper armor at that price.

It does not seem to have occurred to the gentleman from South Carolina that the Krupp armor, because of its superior resisting qualities, needs to be only about half as thick as the old style. This reduces the amount needed for a vessel by about one-half. As the number of plates in a given number of tons is thus doubled, and as the rolling and hardening processes are those which are most costly, the figure of $445 per ton is not so exorbitant as it seems on its face.

The provision which was finally agreed upon seems wise. The secretary of the navy is authorized to buy the best quality of armor at a price not exceeding $445 per ton. If this quality can not be obtained at that price, then he is allowed to purchase armor for the three battleships named above at not to exceed $545 per ton, and immediately proceed to erect an armor factory at a cost not exceeding four million dollars.

This last proviso is relied upon to compel the armor plate manufacturers to put in reasonable bids. The disposition of the government is not to go into the manufacturing business if the product can be obtained as cheaply of private firms as it can be produced at the public expense. We have no doubt that the secretary can obtain bids at the lower figure named on all the armor needed for the vessels building and projected. At any rate, it is a matter of congratulation that the question has been disposed of by the adoption of the alternative proposition of armor at a fair price or a government factory.

"We done expanded." Do those who insist that expansion is to be the issue of the coming campaign mean that contraction is to be the issue for which they intend to fight?—Luisville Courier-Journal.

This is open confession that the Democratic issue is really contraction. The United States has expanded. Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines are ours without dispute. The Bryanite attitude can only mean that we are to get rid of one or more of them. As the New York Sun pithily puts it, "The Republican platform is: The United States as they are. The Democrats are for Contraction."

Mr. Bryan is the popular favorite with political side-shows this year.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald raises an alarmist cry concerning the health of President McKinley. It assumes that the discussion over a Vice Presidential condidate this year takes on an added importance because of this alleged fact. The nominee for second place, it is said, will be selected not only for his ability to preside over the Senate, but for his fitness to take first place should an emergency arise.

It strikes us that this is a consideration which should always be kept in view. The Vice Presidency was established for the purpose alone of having a successor ready should death, resignation or any misfortune vacate the Presidency. The giving him the position of presiding officer of the Senate is a mere proviso, so that the incumbent of the second position in the government may have a high official duty, instead of merely waiting in idleness for a dead man's shoes.

However, it is within The Blade's knowledge that the President is not in a precarious state of health, nor in danger of a physical breakdown. The Herald's story is an indication that the silly season has struck the newsgatherers of the capital city. It is true that Mr. McKinley shows the effects of the enormous strain that was put upon him by the Spanish war, and later by the insurrection in the Philippines. But the peace treaty ended the one, and the insurrection is now represented only by roving bands of the worst elements of what once was the anrmy of Aguinaldo—mere gangs of robbers and cutthroats.

From the opening days of 1898, the President had an enormous amount of additional work placed upon him. He was so busy he could not take enough exercise. This told upon him, for he has always been partial to walking and driving, to get exercise and fresh air. Since the burden of war anxieties has been largely lifted, he has resumed his old habits of methodical outings. Always temperate in all things, his constitution is sound. Early in July he will return to his Canton home for rest and recuperation; and, barring the uncertainty of life to which we all are subject, there is no reason he shall not live many years after his retirement to private life in 1905.

CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS.

Personal dishonesty on the part of governmental employes, and official incompetence or indolence which make crime possible, are things that may occur always in either public or private business. When they do happen in the public service, prompt detection and punishment of all involved, without fear or favor, is the only possible course. In the matter of the Cuban postal frauds, involving Neely and others, the War department, under whose direct supervision is the military government of Cuba; the Postoffice department, which has control of the postoffices in the island, and the President and his legal adviser, the attorney general, are all of one determination—that nothing shall be concealed, but that every man implicated shall receive due punishment.

No one who knows the President could imagine that he would take any other course. It is the only thing an administration honest with itself can do. Besides, it is due the Cubans to show that, while scoundrelly American officials may copy Spanish methods of fraud, this government will not tolerate them, and that the Cuban people shall not be robbed while the island is under our protection and control.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

General Smith, who was colonel of the California volunteers in the Philippines, and now military governor of the island of Negros, is in San Francisco on a short visit. He fully confirms the view taken by The Blade a short time ago—that the Filipino junta at Hong Kong is responsible for the stories of any general recrudescence of the insurrection in the islands. They are either fakes or an enlargement of facts, and put in circulation to help the anti-expansionists of the United States in the presidential campaign.

General Schwan, Otis' chief of staff, arrived on the same transport, and his testimony has the same tenor. The masses of the Filipino people are extremely credulous. The agents of the insurgents are endeavoring to get the exsoldiers to go upon the war-path again, assuring them that at the November election McKinley will be defeated and the American forces will be withdrawn from the Philippines as a consequence.

Under such tutelage, we must expect the continuance of depredations by bands of brigands through the rainy season and until the election is over. The American force in the islands is ample to prevent any serious outbreak, and the garrisons distributed at towns all over the islands are gaining popular confidence, and thus counteracting to an increasing degree the machinations of the agents of the Hong Kong junta. It is impossible for Aguinaldo to place in the field any such a force as he had last fall, when the American advance began. The pacification of the islands is in sight.

SCHLEY WILL DECLINE.

There has been some quiet talk of Schley for second place on the Popocrat ticket. The Nebraska delegation is said to have been canvassing the propriety of starting a boom for the rear admiral. Many Eastern Democrats have been considering the matter. They object to endorsing Towne.

But, Gen. Manderson, who is an intimate personal friend of Schley, says the latter can not be induced to accept any political office. He holds a position which has a life tenure, and when he retires he will still receive a salary nearly equal to that of the Vice President. Manderson declares the sacrifice would be too great, and that he should not be asked to make it.

And he might have added that it would bring into the campaign the Schley-Sampson controversy, which would be fully aired. Admiral Schley does not want that, for he has declined to ask for a court of inquiry, which all his fellow-officers of the navy think he should have done. Besides, a personal controversy is out of place in a Presidential contest. It should be waged on principles, not personalities.

Canton is going to have an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration and her distinguished townsman, William McKinley, has promised to be on hand and touch off a few fire crackers.

Gen. Leonard Wood can be depended on to ferret out the postal frauds in Cuba, and every man guilty of irregularity is certain to be punished.

RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

Mafeking has been relieved, after a seige lasting since October 14 of last year—216 days. This is the third longest siege of modern warfare. That of Khartum by the Mahdi's forces lasted 341 days, and that of Sebastopol, in the Crimean war, 327 days. Mafeking comes next, followed by the siege of Paris by the Germans, 167 days, and Kimberley, 123 days.

The English nation is of course wild with joy, and Colonel Baden-Powell, the commander in the beleaguered town, is the hero of the hour in London because of his pluck and endurance in holding out against the Boer siege. It has given renewed confidence in the strategy of General Roberts. It will be recalled that, weeks ago, General Hunter, a trusted and capable man, set out from the neighborhood of Kimberley for the north with an army of 20,000 men or more. It is a portion of this force which has relieved Mafeking. Where is the remainder?

Roberts' inaction after the capture of Bloemfontein, it is now believed, was not altogether to make needed arrangements for the transport service of his army. It was primarily to allow Hunter to reach a point at which he can cooperate with the movements now impending. The relief of Mafeking was part of Hunter's duty. That accomplished, he is free to carry out his part of the invasion of the Transvaal.

The entire British army is now practically one. Roberts has the center, Hunter the left wing and Buller the right. It is now conjectured that Hunter, after reaching Warrenton, turned east and is hurrying up the Vaal river to take the Boers in flank. They have a large force on the north bank of that river to dispute Roberts' crossing. Hunter's mission is to outflank them there, and compel a retreat, without the severe fighting and consequent loss of life which would be inevitable in a frontal attack.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

The great strike in the Chicago building trades has lasted some fifteen weeks. One of its results is that every train carries out of the city workmen with their tools, endeavoring to find employment elsewhere. Most of them are married men, and they leave their families to be cared for by the unions to which they belong.

The Chicago Tribune of Sunday publishes a tabulated statement of the total membership of the 33 different unions involved, the number at work, those who have left the city, and those who are idle, supported by their unions. The totals are as follows:

Total membership	26,040
Men at work	6,915
Left the city	9,090
Supported by unions	9,530

These figures tell their own story. The strike has injured Chicago seriously, but it has injured the men still more. And it was not a strike for more wages or for shorter hours, but simply that the unions might have a more comprehensive control of all work in Chicago in which any building trade was employed.

A FINNY MIGRATION.

The opening of the great Chicago drainage canal is resulting in a fish migration which will be watched with interest by all who have an intelligent interest in fish culture. Varieties of lake fish, largely herring and perch, are migrating through the canal from Lake Michigan, over the dam at Lockport, and making themselves at home in the pools and reaches of the Illinois down to the Mississippi, and probably in its brown waters.

No dead fish are found in the waters below the canal, which shows that the finny emigrants are finding good picking in the haunts hitherto sacred to sunfish, suckers, catfish, and similar river varieties. They may flourish in the waters of the Mississippi Valley and its tributaries as has the English sparrow since it introduction in America, and add materially to the emoluments of fishermen all over the great central basin, from the Alleghanies to the Rockies. It will be of interest to watch the outcome of this finny migration.

OUR APRIL TRADE.

The statistics of our April commerce repeat the record of the year. The exports were 30 millions more than last April, while their excess over the month's imports was 43 millions. Our coal export trade would be enormously larger except for the scarcity of vessels. Many colliers are engaged in military service, and there is a consequent shortage of tonnage.

The condition of our foreign commerce, with its heavy trade balance in our favor, shows that the export of gold to Europe is a purely mercantile transaction, and in no way connected with the balance of trade. The gold is sold for a price, and is not shipped over to pay a debt.

The Monroe doctrine has neither been lost nor misplaced, as any foreign country will find out if it comes prowling about the American coast.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Clark Report.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections has instructed Senator Chandler, the chairman, to press the resolution declaring Senator Clark's seat vacant. One effect of this instruction will be to keep the resolution alive, if it is not immediately passed. So long as the resolution is pending, the question of creating a vacancy by resignation, that can be filled by appointment, will remain unsettled. Senator Clark's desire to get away from a seat he could not hold before it was emptied by resolution was gratified by Senator Frye. Dropping the name did not kill the resolution.

General Wood.

The more one learns of the Cuban frauds the more they apear to figure as a highly creditable index to the special attributes of character possessed by General Wood. The investigation which disclosed that Neely was short in his accounts was due to the governor-general. His prompt action led to the earliest possible arrest of the chief conspirator. Since then he has pursued his search after the minor miscreants with relentless energy. Considering all that has taken place on the island, and how ignorant of the offenses committed the postal authorities are, it is fortunate for the people of the United States that General Wood is at Havana and is going to stay there for a period.

Our Corn Kitchen.

One great and essential feature of the American exhibition at Paris is now in the full tide of successful experiment—the American Corn Kitchen. It was erected under the direction of Colonel Clark E. Carr, who ate his first roasting ears in Illinois, taken all in all, the greatest corn country in the world, and who had the advantage of a post-graduate course in agriculture in Kansas, where he was one of the pioneers of irrigation, who set to work the hitherto vagrant and idle waters of the Arkansas at Garden City. Colonel Carr, with his experience on both sides of the Mississippi, should be a shining success, and the American Corn Kitchen should take the bue cake.

Canada Tariff Reduced.

The decision of the Canadian government to give British goods a preference of 33 1-3 per cent over the goods imported from any other country, has so reduced the duty on woolens as to threaten the extinction of the local woolen industry. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a free trader, and is destroying Canadian industries piecemeal. He may not succeed completely as he is liable to be routed from office by the people as soon as a parliamentary election is held. The woolen manufacturers called on him recently and pointed out the danger that threatened from the tariff reduction. One effect of the change will be to send many skilled workmen across the border into the United States. Canadian statemanship has had the effect of keeping the Canadian population small. The increase comes to the United States.

Nicaragua Canal Report.

A report from the Nicaragua Canal bill has been filed by the senate committee having the matter under consideration. The committee takes the general ground that whatever canal is constructed its ownership must be American, and that any delay in construction cannot possibly advance the settlement of any question as to the canal after its completion. The conclusion is announced that Congress should provide means and authority for constructing a canal by the Nicaragua route and leave to the President the authority to deal with any questions of a diplomatic character that may be raised by other nations in the progress of the work. The committee suggests that after the bill becomes a law it will be the first duty of the United States to agree with Nicaragua as to terms, leaving to the future all dealings with other powers as to privileges they shall enjoy in the canal. The proposition to build a canal by the Panama route and to pay for the work already done by the French is energetically repudiated.

Export Record Broken.

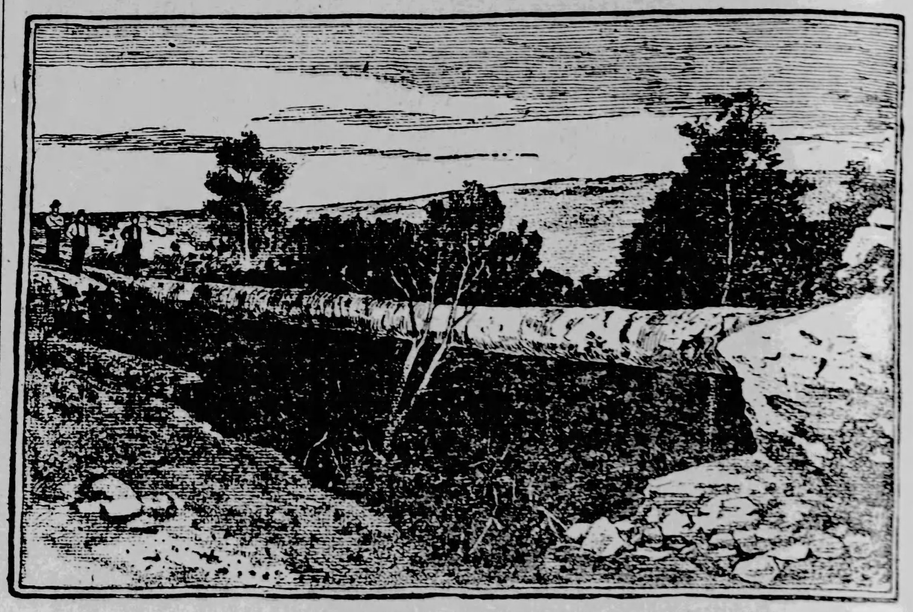
It is now apparent that in all the great classes of our exports the record of the year 1900 will exceed that of any earlier year. In the nine months ending with March exports of agricultural products were $18,000,000 greater than those of the corresponding months of 1899; manufactures were $70,000,000 greater than were those of the same months in the preceding fiscal year; products of the mine exceeded those of the corresponding months of 1899 by 33 per cent; those of the forest showed a like increase, and products of the fisheries and miscellaneous products also showed a gain over the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. For the ten months of the present fiscal year the exports aggregate $1,172,726,635. If the exports in May and June only equal those of 1899 a total of $1,363,000,000 of fiscal year export is probable, and the outlook at present is that this sum will be under rather than over the mark, making it plain that the prediction of a total of $1,350,000,000 of exports will be below rather than above the actual outcome.

Business Situation.

There was practically no change in the situation last week. As the summer season approaches the general trade movement becomes somewhat slower, and there is also less activity in speculative circles. The demand for money, both for legitimate business and stock market purposes, is comparatively light, and with deposits steadily piling up in the banks rates are consequently showing a tendency toward still greater ease.

There is nothing in existing conditions or in the outlook that gives cause for uneasiness in the slightest degree. The reaction in general trade is, after all, only natural after a period of excessive demand and small stocks. In well-informed quarters the belief is growing that the decline in commodity prices has about run its couse. Prices in many lines had reached a point where consumption was seriously curtailed, and the recent recessions should therefore be beneficial if a legitimate and willing demand is made apparent near current figures.

ARIZONA'S GREAT NATIONAL PARK.



A SPECIMEN OF THE PETRIFIED TREES IN THE ARIZONA FOREST.

The passage of the Lacey bill creating the petrified forest of Arizona a national park will place that wonderful natural curiosity on a par with the Yellowstone, Yosemite and Mount Ranier national parks. The bill was based upon a report submitted by Mr. Lacey, from the committee on public lands, showing the wanton destruction of the forest by the use of powder and dynamite, in search for the beautiful crystals imbedded in the tree trunks. According to the bill, the park will now be under the exclusive control of the secretary of the interior, and care will be taken to prevent further injury of spoliation of mineralized or fossilized formations and deposits, natural curiosities and wonders within the park.

The bill attaches severe penalties in case of persons unlawfully intruding or, without permission, appropriating or injuring these wonderful formations. Up to the present time, the region has not been extensively visited by the American public on account of its inaccessibility and the scanty accommodations for the traveler. The secretary of the interior is now, by the provisions of the bill, authorized to rent or lease pieces of ground for the erection of buildings to accommodate visitors, and the tide of travel will follow.

The park, which is not far distant from the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, covers nearly 100 square miles. The surface of the ground over this entire area is covered with gigantic logs, three or four feet in diameter and petrified to the core. The texture and form of the dead trees are clearly discernible, resembling the immense sequoias, or red-woods, of California. All the different stratifications of the wood are clearly shown by the hues of the rock. The heart of some is a mass of sparkling crystals, while others show sections of the purest quartz. Many of the logs are transiucent, and some almost transparent. Fossils of animals of an unknown and extinct species are also found scattered about among these rocky trunks, solidified to magnesian limestone or pure dolomite.

In many places there are chips of agate in the most exquisite shades of red and yellow, pink, purple, gray and rose, lying a foot deep on the ground, while fossil ferns still preserve their delicate outlines, though turned to mass agate centuries ago.

All through Arizona, and, indeed, through the southwest and far out into the plain are found arrow-heads of agate, which must have come from this forest of chalcedony. The Indians, it would appear, used to visit the petrified forest frequently to obtain material for their knives and spear-heads, trading them to distant tribes.

This singular freak of nature, according to geologists, belongs to the carboniferous period, and is evidently but a portion of the vast forest which once covered this treeless waste and now forms the great coal beds lying beneath its surface.

While the new park can be reached from Billings Station, on the Santa Fe road, the easier way is to take a three-mile carriage drive from Holbrook.—New York Mail and Express.

NEW BRIDGE FOR THE EAST RIVER

Preliminary plans have been finished for the third bridge between New York and Brooklyn. They are composite pictures of the old bridge and the one now in course of construction between Broadway, Brooklyn, and Grand street, Manhattan. They take in the best features of the two bridges, with added improvements to make the third East River span up to date.

Chief Engineer Samuel R. Probasco drew the new plans. The span will stretch from Washington street, Brooklyn, to Pike slip, Manhattan. The following figures were given out by Mr. Probasco:

The length of the main span from center to center of towers is 1,465 feet. That of the old bridge is 1,595 feet 6 inches. The length of the land spans from the center of towers to face of anchorage is 580 feet. The land spans of the old bridge are 930 feet long. The length of the entire bridge between terminals is 9,335 feet.

THE BUTTER AND EGG BOARD, CHICAGO.

The Chicago butter and egg board is only three years old, having sprung from the ashes of the defunct Chicago produce exchange. But, in spite of its youth, this board is said to fix the market prices for the various grades of eggs and butter bought and sold in Chicago every day, and to be rapidly supplanting Elgin as the central butter market for the middle west. "One reason why eggs are gradually taking the butter market away from Elgin is because we meet every day in the week, except, of course, Sunday, while the Elgin exchange meets only once a week," explained President John W. Low, of the Chicago board.

"Another argument that counts strongly in our favor is the enormously greater field for supply which Chicago offers, as compared with Elgin. All that Chicago has needed for several years past in order to develop into the biggest butter and egg market in the west has been an exchange that should be influential in the number and size of the firms composing its membership. That necessary the Chicago butter and egg board now satisfies, having in its membership 63 of the largest wholesale dealers in butter and eggs in Chicago and Elgin. Our accessions from Elgin have been recent, showing that our influence has really begun to be felt seriously in the market which has in the past claimed to control the butter prices throughout this part of the country."

Sessions of the butter and egg board are held at 11 o'clock daily, and seldom last over half an hour. Sometimes the consignment of butter or eggs is offered at so low a price that a bidder snaps up the bargain at once. Then President Low declares that if there is no objection on the part of any member of the board, the sale is made. But usually the bids fall anywhere from a cent to a fraction of a cent below the asked prices, and unless one or the other gives in or both agree to split the difference there is no sale recorded. Butter is traded in at first, and after all the transactions in that commodity have been completed, eggs are taken up. Butter is not handled on the board. After the close for the day have been concluded the members fix the prices of butter and eggs on the Chicago market for the ensuing 24 hours by vote.

Publishers' Column.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical, Political, Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1774—Camilla Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 inches bust measure. The Camilla waist affords an opportunity for pretty combination of materials. As illustrated the plain back and Eton fronts are of a greenish gray smooth cloth. The

full vest and under lapels are of the same shade of crepe, while the lapel is of cream lace edged with black velvet. A black velvet passementerie trims the rounded ends of the Eton. The stock and full jabot are of cream lace and the sleeves are trimmed with lace.

1795—Colton Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This is one of the new styles of waists in which the top of the sleeves is

trimed to seem a part of the yoke. The yoke which is sharply pointed back and front, and the sleeve caps are of tucked silver blue taffeta. The body of the waist, which is perfectly plain in the back, is of tan ladies' cloth. The fringe is tan and black, and the girdle and rosettes are of black velvet ribbon.

1810—Wanita Frock.

Sizes for 2, 4 and 6 years. This comfortable little play frock will prove a most profitable pattern for busy mothers. It is as simple as it can possibly be, yet trim and pretty, and suitable for the stoutest cotton stuffs. It is cut with three box-plaits in front and a plain sacque back. The sleeves are loose and there is a comfortable turn down collar and pockets that the little ones delight in. The opening is

in the back and straps of the materials hold the scant fullness in place.

1799—Chantry Blouse.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 Inches Bust Measure.

1805—Chantry Blouse.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. The Chantry blouse is made of a dull blue new silk and wool goods called poplinette, which is so coarsely woven that it is necessary to make it up over a lining the same shade. The fullness of the blouse above and below the bust in front is taken up in out-

side tucks. The back is cut plain across the shoulders and has very slight fullness at the belt. The shallow yoke is faced on the lining and is of coarse lace over white chiffon. Velvet a shade deeper than the goods, and polka dotted with white forms the trimming and the crush belt.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1809—Maida Eton Jacket.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. A most useful suit for general wear is the ever popular tailor suit. This jaunty Eton jacket is cut tight fitting, double breasted, and

has no seam in the back. The materials suitable for this design are serge, cheviot, homespun and tweed, and the trimming is simple rows of stitching. Any style of gored or circle skirt.

1807—Kara Skirt.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. A new and favorite model for the ever-popular tailor skirt. It is a three piece pattern, with cir-

cular front and side pieces and a gored back that has the fullness gathered at the belt. As illustrated the front gore is seamed down the front. If the seam is not desired in the front, the front edge of the front gore is laid on a fold of the goods.

Called to Mind.

Yes, the cannibal well recalled the day their last missionary but one had come among them.

"On the occasion of the first services he held here," exclaimed the simple savage, not without evidences of emotion, "there wasn't a dry mouth in the congregation!"

There was no member of the tribe, unless perchance he had been dieting at the time, who did not remember this missionary.—Detroit Journal.

A Real Adept.

Visitor—Is your daughter, Maggie, a very accomplished pianist, Mrs. Brown-Jones?

Fond Mamma—Oh, yes, indeed; you should hear her play "Home, Sweet Home" with variations! Why, she gets in so many little twiddles and runs you'd really never recognize it at all.—Ally Sloper's.

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MAFEKING'S STORY TOLD IN BRIEF

Boer forces isolated the town on October 14. Thus the siege lasted 214 days, if it ended on May 15, as reported.

Baden-Powell's fighters numbered at first about fifteen hundred men, all irregulars except a few officers. He had eight guns, six of them machine. Seven hundred white women and children and seven thousand blacks were also hemmed in. The besieging force has varied from two thousand to five thousand.

Cronje first attacked Mafeking on October 15, following up the destruction of an armored train at Kraaipan, below the town. Repulse with heavy loss was the result. Heavy guns were brought up and bombardment began. A fierce assault on October 31 was futile, both sides losing heavily. Weeks of "sniping" and intermittent bombardment culminated December 26 in an unsuccessful British sally against Game Tree fort. Twenty-one of the garrison were killed, and thereafter Baden-Powell remained on the defensive.

Colonel Plumer, with two thousand men from Rhodesia, moving south to raise the siege, got within fourteen miles of the town on March 16, but was beaten back by the Boers, led by Snyman. Lord Roberts sent word that relief would arrive by May 18, and a column of three thousand men is believed to have left Kimberley early this month to fulfil the promise.

Ever since January all in Mafeking have been on reduced rations. Life has been supported by means of horse and mule meat, soup made from the animals' skins, and porridge concocted from fodder oats. Six ounces of bread, a quart of soup and two quarts of porridge was the daily ration a month ago.

Casualties in the town's fighting force up to April 28 totalled 240, including 66 killed and 133 wounded. Deaths from disease add fully sixty more, making a 20 per cent. loss during the siege. The deaths among non-combatants probably number one hundred more.

To meet the peculiar exigencies of the situation, Baden-Powell issued paper currency and postage stamps. The resourceful commander also built a gun of steel plate to supplement his slender outfit of cannon, which comprised one weapon made in the last century. He had thrown his defense lines far out, thus preventing a concentration of heavy fire on a small space, which would soon have knocked the town to pieces.

THREE SIEGES OF THE BOER WAR.

Towns.	Siege Began.	Siege Raised.	Duration.
Mafeking	October 14	May 15	214 days
Kimberley	October 15	February 14	123 days
Ladysmith	November 2	February 28	119 days

THE CENSUS QUESTIONS

What the Government Wants to Know of Every Person in the Country

For months the government has been preparing for the taking of the twelfth census of the United States, and now that the time approaches, the great machinery is practically complete. A vast army of men and women will be employed in this work, and the enumeration will commence on June 1, and be completed within three or four weeks. After that, the statistics obtained will be compiled in useful form.

When the census enumerator starts on his rounds, he will ask many questions that may seem impertinent, but they are necessary, if the census is to be made of any value. The enumerator is not only entitled to answers, but these must be truthful, and the census officials have great power to compel citizens to give the required information. Every enumerator is equipped with a commission and a badge, to show his authority, and he has the right of admission to every dwelling, institution and manufacturing establishment in his district.

The government, however, uses every possible safeguard to protect citizens from the misuse of information given, and every enumerator must take an oath of secrecy. Any violation is punishable with a heavy fine. The government also pledges itself that the information shall only be used for statistical purposes, and under no circumstances will it ever be given to any assessor for the purpose of obtaining taxation figures, nor will it be divulged in any manner that might harm the person interested. On this point the regulations governing census officials are very strict. No enumerator is allowed to show his schedules to any person other than his supervisor; he must not keep copies, nor can he allow any friend to accompany him on his rounds. The compensation for enumeration is based upon the returns of the district, but especial precautions are taken against any falsification, and the penalty for making a false return is a fine not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

In order that the work of enumeration may be facilitated, Supervisor West requests that citizens aid as much as possible by giving information promptly and treating the enumerators courteously.

The information regarding each person which the enumerator is obliged to record is comprised in the following list:

Name of street.
Number of dwelling.
Name of person.
Relationship of each person to the head of the family.
Color or race.
Sex.
Date of birth.
Age at last birthday.
Whether single, married, widowed or divorced.
Number of years married
If a woman, mother of how many children.
Number of these children living.
Place of birth.
Place of birth of father and mother.
Citizenship.
Number of years in the United States.
Occupation, trade or profession of each person ten years of age or over.
Months not employed.
Number of months attended school.
Whether the person can speak English, and can read and write.
Whether the house is owned or rented.
If owned, whether it is mortgaged.

All of these questions must be answered by every person living in a city and in the farming communities, not only these, but a lot more regarding the operations of the farm. There are also special schedules for manufacturing establishments and different institutions.

The agricultural census is taken for the purpose of obtaining accurate statistics concerning the property devoted to agriculture, June 1, 1900, and similar information concerning agricultural operations for the crop year of 1899, and the number of domestic animals in cities and towns June 1, 1900.

The farmer will be required to tell the number of acres in his farm; the number of acres improved and unimproved; number of acres leased; value of the entire farm; value of buildings; value of all implements and machinery; estimated value of all farm products; amount expended for fertilizers; amount expended for farm labor, and a large number of questions giving definite and detailed information regarding all of his crops and animals.

The census day is June 1, the day upon which the census begins, and each question is to be answered with reference to that day. All changes which occur after that day will be disregarded. If a marriage takes place after that day, but before the enumerator gets around, the persons will be entered as single. If a person dies after June 1, but the enumerator does not call until after, the person will be recorded as alive, and births after June 1 will not be counted.

The machinery of the census is so complete and carefully arranged that there is little danger of a hitch, and the work will be carried on with wonderful speed. After the enumeration, all reports are sent to Washington, and there the work of compilation will be done.

Information While You Wait.

"Frank, what is a heliograph?" asked Mrs. Bloomfield.

She had been reading the South African war news, you will have observed.

"It's an instrument to throw light on a distant situation, replied Mr. Bloomfield.

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

News of the Week.

STATUE OF GEN. GRANT

Presented to the United by the Grand Army of the Republic.

Washington, May 19.—The statue of General Grant, presented by the Grand Army of the Republic to the Nation, was unveiled in the great rotunda of the capitol to-day with elaborate ceremonies.

The statue of the pre-eminent chief of the union forces in the civil war represents the contributions of thousands of his comrades of the G. A. R., none of

THE STATUE OF GEN. U. S. GRANT.

whom was allowed to subscribe more than 15 cents, and is the result of a movement started shortly after Gen. Grant's death, at Mt. McGregor, in July, 1885. It is the work of Franklin Simmons, an American sculptor. Of marble, of heroic size, it stands on a granite pedestal embellished with a bronze seal of the G. A. R., representing the grim old hero in the full uniform of a general, equipped for the field with top boots and gauntlets, his cloak over his left arm, his right hand resting on the hilt of his sword.

The counterfeits of statesmen, soldiers and pioneers in marble and bronze adorn ber of the capitol, now Statuary hall, but these are gifts of individual states.

Gen. Grant's statue was unveiled in the rotunda as befits the statue of one whose valiant service was for the whole nation. There it will remain with the statues of Jefferson, Hamilton and Lincoln, which also are in the rotunda, an example and inspiration to future generations. The hero of Appomattox stands near the western entrance flanked on either side by the famous paintings of the "Surrender of Cornwallis" and the "Surrender of Burgoyne."

The unveiling took place shortly before noon in the presence of Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Miss Sartoris, Speaker Henderson and Senator Frye, president pro tem of the senate. The unveiling was kept secret and only a few outsiders witnessed it. There were no ceremonies. Miss Sartoris, attired in white drew the lanyard that uncovered the statue. Mrs. Grant smiled her appreciation. The party then repaired to the hall of the house where the ceremonies occurred.

BABY OR DOG?

Newark, N. J., May 18.—Mrs. Arthur Pruden, of Irvington, has lost two new $10 bills, and they are supposed to be inside her pet dog or inside her baby. Only for the doubt, her husband says, the dog would have been dissected.

Mrs. Pruden came here Wednesday afternoon on a shopping expedition. She received two new $10 bills in a store, and when she got home she sat down to figure up the day's expenditures. The bills fell from the table to the floor. Mrs. Pruden finished her counting and then looked on the floor for the bills, but they could not be found.

Her baby, nine months old, was on the floor, and so was her pet spaniel. Either the child or the dog must have eaten the money, but as both looked innocent and neither showed any symptoms of alarm, she was unable to decide which was the culprit.

TRUTH INDICTED.

Boston, May 18.—Francis Truth, who advertised himself as a "Divine healer" was indicted by the United States grand jury to-day on seven bills aggregating twenty counts for alleged fraudulent use of the mails.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, May 15.—Senate—Received the resignation of Mr. Clark, of Montana. Devoted the rest of the day to consideration of the bill of Mr. Ross, providing for civil service in the country's new island possessions, refusing by a vote of 10 yeas to 35 nays, to indefinitely postpone the measure.

House—Sent to the Senate the military academy bill, the last of the general appropriation measures, and agreed that the bill providing a civil government for Alaska should next be taken up.

Washington, May 16.—Senate—Mr. Bacon spoke at length on his resolution directing the committee on relations with Cuba to make an investigation of the conduct of financial affairs of the island. The following measures were passed: House bill repealing the provision of law allowing merchandise passing through the United States from any foreign country to be transported free of duty, so far as the Mexican free zone is concerned; a resolution offered by Mr. Lodge calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to the influx of Japanese laborers into the country and whether there had been any violation of law; bill granting a pension of $100 per month to the widow of General Lawton; bill for the erection of a public building at East St. Louis.

House—Passed the Senate bill to incorporate the American National Red Cross. No progress was made with the Alaskan code bill owing to the inability of the two sides to agree as to the time to be allotted for general debate. The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was returned after extended debate.

Washington, May 17.—Senate—Considered the postoffice appropriation bill. The committee amendment for the extension of the pneumatic tube service created some debate and was under discussion when the measure was laid aside for the day. Mr. Wolcott, chairman of the committee on postoffices and post roads, vigorously attacked the committee's proposition to appropriate $750,000 for pneumatic tube service, declaring the extension of the service was unnecessary and the appropriation a waste of public money. Mr. Mason quite as vigorously supported the proposition. An amendment of Mr. Butler to reduce by 10 per cent the amount to be paid the railroads for the transportation of mail was rejected, 11 to 41. A bill was passed granting a pension to Gen. Robert G. Dyrenforth of $30 a month. Mr. Jones offered and had adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to inform the Senate how many Filipinos have been killed and wounded since the beginning of hostilities, and also how many have been captured and are now in our possession.

House—Passed a special river and harbor bill carrying $400,000 for surveys and emergency work, and devoted the remainder of the day to the Alaskan code bill. Four pages of the 617 pages of the bill were disposed of before adjournment.

Washington, May 18.—Senate—The subject of pneumatic tubes provoked another acrimonious discussion in the Senate this afternoon, and it became so bitter and personal that when the Senate adjourned after 5 o'clock no attempt had been made to secure the passage of the postoffice appropriation bill.

House—Passed bill to pay Confederate soldiers of Lee's army for horses taken in violation of the terms of surrender at Appomattox.

Washington, May 19.—Senate—After a spirited debate, by the decisive vote of 32 to 16, laid on the table the whole proposition relating to the transportation of mail by the pneumatic tube system. An effort was made to secure the adoption of an amendment to appropriate $2,000,000 to carry out existing contracts for the service in New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia, but no action was taken upon it, special orders superceding the appropriation bill. The closing hours of the session were occupied in accepting from the state of Missouri statues of Benton and Blair, located in Statuary Hall of the capitol, and from the Grand Army of the Republic the statue of General Ulysses S. Grant, located in the capitol rotunda.

House—Day devoted to unveiling of the Grand Army statue of General Ulysses S. Grant.

Washington, May 21.—Senate—A pyrotechnic discussion of the status of the Boer commissioners now in Washington was precipitated in the senate to-day by a resolution offered by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) extending to the commissioners the privileges of the floor of the senate during their sojourn in the national capital. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 56 to 21, but not until after a sharp controversy between its author and Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations. The postoffice appropriation bill was passed, the amendment to carry out existing contracts for the pneumatic tube service being agreed to. An effort was made by Mr. Morgan (Ala.) to disolave the Spooner Philippine bill with the Nicaragua canal bill as the unfinished business, but it failed by a vote of 21 to 28. A bill to create the southern division of the southern district of Iowa for judicial purposes was passed.

House.—Two important labor measures were passed under suspension of the rules, one to extend the eight hour law to all laborers employed under contract on government work, the other to prohibit interstate traffic in prison-made goods by bringing them under the jurisdiction of the police powers of the state. Mr. Pearce, floor leader of the minority, offered a joint resolution for a sine die adjournment of congress on June 6. It was referred to the ways and means committee.

The Convention Hall.

Kansas City, Mo., May 21.—Several crews of artisans worked all day Sunday on convention hall. The fourth set of trusses for the roof were partially put in place, while contractors in charge of excavating and the concrete and masonry work supervised the construction along those lines. To date the hall directors have awarded contracts for work that will cost $200,000.

Big Drop in Bicycles.

For $8.00 to $12.00 you can now buy the same class of bicycles that are being widely advertised by several houses in Chicago and other cities at $15.00 to $20.00. For $15.75 you can get a high grade, one-year guaranteed 1900 gents' or ladies' bicycle, the equal of bicycles sold everywhere at $25.00 to $40.00, and for $18.00 you can get a genuine Elgin King or Queen, the highest of high grade, a 1900 model, that retails everywhere at $50.00. Shipped anywhere in the United States on 10 days' free trial. No money until after received. For full particulars, complete bicycle catalogue and special price offerings, cut this notice out and mail to

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

BOER ENVOYS IN WASHINGTON

They Outline What They Hope to Accomplish in the United States.

Washington, May 19.—Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans and Wessels, the Boer commissioners of the Transvaal, arrived in Washington last night. Accompanied by the congressional and citizens' committee which escorted them from New York, they reached the city on the congressional limited train at 8:30 and were given an enthusiastic welcome. They were met at the station by members of the reception committee, which included some members of congress, and escorted in carriages to the Arlington hotel, where they are to remain during their stay in this city. A great number of people were on hand to witness their arrival, as were also many along the route which the delegates took to the hotel.

After retiring to their rooms, Mr. Fischer outlined to the representatives of the press what they hope to accomplish in the United States.

"We are," he said, "supplied with credentials from our governments and have full power to act in a diplomatic capacity. It will not be proper for us at this time to say just what our course will be before we have taken steps to communicate with those with whom we expect to deal. We came in the interest of peace and a cessation of the bloody war. The Boers will not give up the struggle. The Boers are willing that his trouble shall be settled by arbitration, and although an effort was made to settle it in that way before the war began, it was without result. We are still willing that the trouble shall be settled by arbitration, and are willing to abide by the result. We are anxious that the United States investigate the question of difference and use its influence to put an end to the war."

Sunday Night's Reception.

Washington, May 21.—An audience remarkable for its size, sympathy and enthusiasm greeted the Boer envoys at the reception given in their honor last night at the Grand opera house, under the auspices of the congressional and citizens' committee. While official Washington was not represented in any manner, there were probably 30 members of the senate and house occupying seats in the auditorium and on the stage. Speaker Henderson was in one of the boxes.

One of the boxes, it was stated, had been reserved for the President, a committee having been sent to the White House with a ticket of admission to the opera house, but no representative of the President's household was on hand.

Chairman Sulzer, of the reception committee, presided, and a number of addresses, all of them patriotic in character and earnestly supporting the cause of the Boers were made, the speakers including Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans and Wessels, the Boer envoys, Senator Wellington, Hon. Bourke Cockran, of New York, and Mr. Sulzer. The invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Father Mackin, of this city.

The three envoys were introduced in turn by Mr. Sulzer, and each of them was given a cordial reception. Their remarks were listened to with close attention. The audience gave a standing greeting to Commissioner Fischer, who told his hearers why the envoys had come to this country, and what they hoped to accomplish. His remarks were very much in keeping with what he already has said in published interviews.

Commissioner Wessel's speech was a vivid picture of the Boers in their contest for their rights, of the charity and devotion which characterized their manner, and of the patriotism with which they all went in to fight their battles. He felt sure that the audience would admit that the Boer had many good characteristics and was not as black as he had been painted.

Mr. Wolmerans, who spoke in Dutch, said to the audience that while the envoys did expect to be sympathetically received in this country, yet they did not anticipate that they would receive such a strong welcome as had been shown to them in New York city and the capital of the nation. He knew, however, it could not be different, because the people of this country have the same love of liberty and sense of justice that the Boers had, and their sympathy would be a help to them in their struggle.

A collection of money was asked for in aid of the widows and orphans of the Boer soldiers, and upwards of $800 was raised for that purpose.

Senator Mason delivered the speech of the evening.

AN EYE-OPENER.

Washington, May 21.—The Boer delegates visiting Washington have had a rude awakening. They begin to realize that they are being used by Democratic and Populist politicians. In the reception on their arrival the display of fireworks and the procession of carriages were impressive.

But the Boers have been asking questions. They wanted the list of committeemen explained. Who were these people? What were their politics? Why was it that few Republicans took part in the greeting? Where were the Republican citizens of the District that they had not appeared?

When it finally dawned upon the Boers that since they had landed in America they had been used by designing politicians to boom Democratic politics in a presidential year, they were mad.

The visitors from South Africa would have liked to back out of the program arranged by the Democratic entertainers. They do not relish being the medium of advertising of Democrats and Populists.

The necessity of some kind of reception was appreciated and non-political friends of the Boers tried to get Republican names to add on the committee of reception. Nearly every Republican approached declined to be associated with the Boer movement as it is being conducted.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

Atlanta, Ga., May 21.—Preparations of an elaborate nature are going on in those parts of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina in the area of totality, for observing the solar eclipse, Monday, May 28.

Observations will be made by parties at Thomaston, Barnesville, Indian Springs, Griffin, Union Point, Washington and other points in Georgia, Pinehurst and Wadesboro, N. C.; Thomson, Ala., and other points where clear weather is generally expected at this time of year.

Probably the two most important eclipse stations in Georgia are those at Thomaston and Barnesville. Lick observatory sent Prof. W. W. Campbell, senior astronomer on the observatory staff, and Prof. C. D. Perrin with a quantity of apparatus to establish a station at Thomaston. The period of totality when the sun will be entirely in eclipse will be one minute and 25 seconds. During this brief time, if the day is clear, Prof. Campbell expects to secure about 40 valuable photographs, showing the different phases of the sun and corona. About sixteen scientists will be in Prof. Campbell's party, and the entire number will be needed to properly handle the telescope and other instruments.

Cuban Registration.

Washington, May 19.—The war department has received the following from General Wood in Havana:

"Registrations for elections completed on the 15th without disturbance throughout the island. Situation excellent."

MEFAKING IS RELIEVED

After a Siege Lasting 214 Days Baden-Powell's Band Is Free.

Lorenzo Marques, May 19.—Mafeking was relieved Wednesday, May 14.

London, May 19.—The whole British empire has been carried off its feet by the news of the relief of Mafeking. Even the demonstrations on Ladysmith day pale before the spontaneous transports of delirium recorded in cablegrams from all parts of the world where float the union jack. Over-strained feeling have found vent in an expression of heartfelt enthusiasm, which, starting from the various news centers, spread like a prairie fire through the United Kingdom and the colonies, and converted every community into aggregations of shouting, cheering, singing, half-frantic but for the most part, orderly humanity.

The empire is en fete, and most of the people in the United Kingdom are taking a holiday in honor of the defenders of the little prairie outpost. The absence of official confirmation of the relief of Mafeking fails to raise a doubt, as the parliamentary secretary of the war office, Mr. George Wyndham, said in the house of commons, that no official announcement could be expected for at least 48 hours after the relief had been effected. However, further unofficial confirmation of the reports of the relief of the long-beleaguered town is received in a dispatch from Lorenzo Marques, under to-day's date, announcing that Mafeking had been relieved.

London, May 19.—London's millions spent half the night in the street, and even at 4 o'clock this morning troops of young men are promenading, singing and cheering, and there are crowds in front of the Mansion House, Marlborough House, the clubs of Pall Mall, the war office and Parliament Square, waving flags and joining in the national airs.

This sustained bellowing and uproar of hundreds of thousands amazes the Englishmen who ceases for a moment to be an actor and becomes merely an observer. Sober, phlegmatic London is beside itself with emotion.

The performers in the London music halls and theatres last evening had little use for stage business or for the lines of their pieces. The audiences which crowded the music halls and theatres paid little attention to the stage performances. The first sight of a biograph scene, Transvaal, or the first glimpse of a military or naval costume on the stage was sufficient to create an uproar. A leading actor in one of the Strand theatres, said: "I did not attempt to read my lines last evening. It was no use. The public had no interest in me beyond the fact that I wore a military uniform."

At Her Majesty's theatre at the Garrick, where "Zaza" is being played, and at other houses where legitimate drama holds the boards, the occupants of the stalls, boxes and galleries sang in chorus in order to give vent to their enthusiasm, although they settled down to the program afterwards.

At the music halls, however, no one pretended to be interested in anything not having military color.

The Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Portuguese minister, Senor Pinto De Soveral, occupied a box at Covent Garden, where Lohengrin was being presented, and when the relief of Mafeking was announced they joined heartily in the applause.

London fire insurance laws make fireworks impossible, and the city lacked the blaze of illumination characteristic of American cities during similar rejoicings. The Britisher, therefore, relies upon lung power, and from St. Paul's cathedral to Westminster Abbey, and up through Piccadilly to Hyde Park, there was a Niagara-like roar, incessant, rising and falling hour after hour, as the surging masses poured through London's thoroughfares like the procession on the eve of a Presidential election in the United States. There was a lack of pyrotechnic glare, but every body and every bus man in London had a union jack fluttering from his whip, and the Stars and Stripes was by no means lacking. Patrons of four-wheelers were not content to ride inside the vehicles, and the tops were covered with flag waving, cheering, sprawling enthusiasts.

At Carlton hotel, which is filled with Americans, the bands played "Marching Through Georgia," which has been recently adapted to an English song entitled "Marching to Pretoria." "Dixie" and other American airs were played.

Ten thousand people stood in front of Mrs. Baden-Powell's house in St. George's place, cheering and singing, and a score of cabs brought congratulations. Miss Baden-Powell, the colonel's sister, said:

"The same tale has been brought to us many times during the last anxious months. The war office has promised us the earliest notification. We only hope it is true."

Later in the evening, Col. Baden-Powell's mother sent word that she had retired, and that if any telegrams came she was not to be disturbed until morning.

The boys of the Charterhouse school, where Baden-Powell was educated, were aroused from sleep by the news, and the

THE TOWN OF MAFEKING.

institution quickly became a veritable pandemonium of noise and enthusiasm.

As soon as information of the relief was received, the lord mayor, Mr. J. Newton sent the following dispatch to Col. Baden-Powell:

"The citizens of London are relieved. They rejoice in the good news received. Your gallant defense will long live in British annals. Cable me what money is wanted for the needs of the garrison and inhabitants after the long privations."

In unrestrained jubilation, the provinces were not behind the metropolis. Although London had the start by a few minutes, the great industrial centers and surrounding towns suddenly burst into patriotic demonstrations, bells clashed, village bands turned out and people gathered in the squares to chant fervently "God Save the Queen."

From all parts of the empire comes the same story. Bombay, Hong Kong and Australian cities are rejoicing.

London, May 21.—2.20 p. m.—The war office confirms the dispatch announcing that Mafeking has been relieved.

The following dispatch from Sir Alfred Milner, the British commissioner in South Africa, to the Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, was received at 1:30 p. m. to-day:

"Barton telegraphs from Taungs that Mafeking was relieved May 17.

"The relieving column was a composite force under Col. Mahon, of about 2,300 men."

The Associated Press is able to say that no message from President Kruger direct, or indirect, has recently been received by Lord Salisbury, or by any department of the British government, nor, it may be added, is any communication from him dealing with the question of the cessation of hostilities, expected by them in the immediate future. The proximity of peace, according to the government point of view, will remain a matter of military progress.

It is announced that Baden-Powell will be made a major-general.

Mafeking was relieved by Col. B. T. Mahon, who served in the Dongola and Nile expeditions with Gen. Kitchener.

Buller's Advance.

The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Kroonstad, May 21.—Buller reports that his advance will be delayed for a few days on account of the way in which the railroad has been destroyed.

"Rundle reports that Ladybrand has been occupied.

"Hunter is pushing up the railway with supplies for the Mafeking garrison and is arranging a hospital train for the conveyance of the sick and wounded to Kimberley.

"Methuen has left Hoopstad to cooperate with this force."

Defense Work Progressing.

Lorenzo Marques, May 21.—The defense works of Johannesburg are progressing rapidly.

Six guns have been placed in a fort, while Schanzes and trenches intersect Kaiser and near Klip riversberg race course.

Details of the Relief.

The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Kroonstad, May 21.—Mahon (Col. B. G. Mahon) reports having joined Plumer at Pamaisda, May 15. He was followed by a Boer commando from Maditzan Siding and turned westward to avoid it. May 13 he was attacked in the thick bush, losing five men killed, 2 missing and 24 wounded, including a Daily Mail correspondent. Hands, dangerously. The Boers lost more than Mahon in killed and wounded.

"Another report has been received from Baden-Powell, dated May 13, giving important news. Before dawn May 13 a storming party of 250 strong, personally led by Eloff, rushed the pickets and reached the Staat and Protectorate camp from the westward along the Malopopo valley, a strong musketry demonstration being made at the same time along the eastern front of our position. Our western posts closed in and stopped the Boer support following, thus cutting off Eloff's retreat, while the town defenses stopped his further advance. His force got divided in the darkness and a strong party was placed between them, completely surrounding them. Fighting continued all day long.

"Soon after nightfall one of the parties surrendered and the other was driven out of the Staat under a heavy fire. Ten dead and nineteen wounded of the enemy were left behind and 108 prisoners were taken, including Eloff and nine officers.

Concluded on Seventh Page.

1200 Dollars Given Away

A	C	D
E	E	E
H	L	M
N	O	P
S	S	S
W	Y	Y

CAN YOU arrange the 18 letters in the first left hand square so that they will form the names of three well-known ADMIRALS of the U. S. NAVY during the SPANISH WAR? If you can make out the correct names of these three ADMIRALS we will GIVE AWAY THE DISTRIBUTION OF 1200 DOLLARS WHICH WE ARE GIVING AWAY for doing a little work for us. This you can do in less than one hour. If you can do this and send us

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

Hope Even in Spasmodic Religion

Emily S. Bouton.

I was reading an article the other day about spasmodic virtue, in which the author said that there must be something wrong with a community in which the moral sense is only occasionally alive. He calls attention to the fact that in many cities evils exist with but little seeming notice, until suddenly there comes a waking-up, the town is astir, ministers preach from the pulpit about depraved conditions, and laymen cudgel their brains to find means to effect a reformation. After a time the excitement passes by, things appear to settle down again in the same old groove, and matters go on after the old fashioned.

Is that true? Do these conscience-awakenings really accomplish nothing for the betterment of the people whose "moral sense" has been thus aroused? Is vice quite as readily tolerated by the whole community as before, even though the measures taken seem to be unwise and without effect?

I believe these things clear the moral atmosphere just as the strong winds sweep miasma out of the physical air. It is not a permanent and unvarying change, but even when it appears to have wholly passed by, were there any way of measuring results, it would be found that the general tone of the whole community has been raised. The pendulum has its swing backward, it is true, but each time it does not go quite so far in its reaction.

The same is true of individuals. The aroused conscience stimulates to effort toward better things, and even though it dies away without effecting a permanent change in the character, in reality the soul, the real self, has regained something of the strength which it had lost. So long as there is an aspiration in the direction of a higher life, a desire, however faint, to overcome evil tendencies, there is ground for hope instead of despair. Neither singly nor collectively do people sin for sheer love of breaking a moral law, but through ignorance of the lasting injury done to themselves by giving free rein to their lower, selfish natures. For the most part, the din and turmoil of the wants and claims of brain and body drown out the voice of the better self, but when it does make itself heard, and a halt, however brief, is made, there is something gained that can not be lost.

Of course I am not arguing that unceasing vigilance and steady effort are not better for both communities and individuals than spasmodic virtue. The will power for reformation in both will increase in proportion as the intervals between efforts lessen in length and number. And the whole thing lies in the will, with desire at the back of it. All of the "shall nots" in the world imposed upon people will not reform or elevate the character in any way. A real awakening, however short and spasmodic, produces far more permanent effects.

There is, then, no need for discouragement, even when enthusiasm seems to die away without leaving any marked improvement. In reality, the so-called spasm may have stimulated greater effort in many unsuspected ways, which will ultimately raise the moral tone, and in the end bring about the desired reformation. The one is an absolute necessity before there is any chance for the other. And this conviction must help us all when we feel that no progress is being made in our struggles toward higher things.

"What I aspired to be
And was not, comforts me,"

some one has said, meaning, not that the failure was a comfort, but the fact of having aspired.

Lift the ideals of a community or an individual and the work of reform is done. In them lies the dynamic force which propels to right conduct, and as they expand so grows the character in righteousness. These higher ideals, social, moral and religious, the three in one, must be, however, presented in the right way in order to make them accepted. This is the age of questioning. People are growing more and more averse to following "cow-paths" made for them in the long ago, but seek to strike out into the broader highways to which their reason points, and then their clearer vision sees upward.

This tendency is perhaps nowhere more strongly evident than among religious teachers. More frequently are they coming forth from the sway of dogmatic creed into the clear atmosphere of a truly practical, and at the same time, scientific religion, one that teaches human salvation to be a thing of individual growth through obedience to the God within each soul. The numbers are multiplying of whom it may be said in poetical phrase:

"Man stands to-day serene and fearless,
free,
No longer dominated by the forms
That body forth his own imaginings,"

but knowing that in his own soul lies the meaning and destiny of all the ages.

It is true that these same teachers are often, or always, arraigned for their new attitude by their more conservative brethren who fear changes, but it is also true that there is a growing liberality in the churches, through the efforts of such workers, which must make final headway in elevating ideals and bringing the breath of freedom into the religious and moral life.

These thinkers and workers upon the platform of tolerance are bringing another excellent thing to pass, and that is a strong conviction of the need of unity. The pulling-apart process has gone to its extremity; there must now be the pulling together. Speaking of this in one of his lectures, Jenkin Lloyd Jones tells the following story about Father Taylor, the great Methodist leader:

"Father Taylor's deacon, who was a necessary attachment to him, stepping on the platform of a little village station all covered with snow, began to count one, two, three, four, five, six spires in the town and he said, 'Father Taylor, Christianity has certainly come here.' 'No, no,' said the old Methodist, 'Christianity has gone, and the devil has come; you may be sure there is war all around the circle here—six churches in this little town that could not well support one. Just think of it.'"

A good many are thinking of these things to-day—of this need of overcoming differences, by a tolerance that leads to a sense of friendliness and unity. To further it is a part of our individual responsibility from which there is and can be no escape. Let this thought dwell in our memory.

The Cozy Corner.

COMRADES.

Now sadly the dirges are swelling
O'er hills that are dotted with graves,
And muffled the drums that are telling
A nation is mourning its braves.
For some 'neath the palmetto sleeping,
For some 'neath the pine and the yew;
A truce through the years they are keeping
Our boys of the Gray and the Blue.

And some under palm trees are lying,
From native land gone evermore;
The waves of old ocean are sighing,
And breaking in foam on that shore
Where shoulder to shoulder as brothers
They died to humanity true,
For Cuba's fair children and mothers,
Our boys of the Gray and the Blue.

O! Northland and Southland united,
To-day with our flag at half mast,
The wrongs of a nation are righted,
One hope and one purpose at last;
For these are our comrades who slumber
'Neath blossoms the sweetest of May,
And lo, in their ranks de we number
Our boys of the Blue and the Gray.

—Ruth Raymond.

Again the marching soldiers, the bands of music, the flower-decked graves of "The Grand Army of the Dead." Again the speeches commemorating the deeds of the brave men who gave their lives that freedom and an undivided country might be ours, and of those who suffered death for the freedom of another nation than their own!

But, after the noise, and display, and excitement of a Memorial day is over, what then? Some will return to homes where the sad memories and the loneliness of years will seem to be intensified by the exercises of the day. Others will soon forget all that has been said and done in the pleasures of the dance or the base ball game.

The time will come—it must come—when to all the day of Remembrance for those who have passed away from the toil and warfare of earth, and have entered into the rest they have so dearly earned, will have a deeper and more serious meaning; when all will feel more than a careless and superficial interest in these Memorial services. To each of us this time will come when we have a personal interest in them; when it is our father, or son, or husband on whose last resting place the wreaths are laid, the flowers strewn. Then we shall have no desire to finish the day with social pleasures of any kind, and all hearts will be filled with that sympathy for the sorrow of others, that can only come by personal experience.

"A Minister's Wife," who, if anyone, should be authority on the question of hospitality, sends this:

For an example of true hospitality, let me refer the reader to the entertainment given to Christ by Mary and Martha, as recorded in St. Luke, 10th chapter and 42d verse.

Never go beyond your means to prepare refreshments for a social. A cup of coffee, with a bit of cake, or even a little fruit, will be sufficient, if it is served with the spirit of true hospitality, and you are, above all things, sociable.

"A Greenhorn" tells, for the benefit of "others of my kind," how she answered an advertisement.

Have any of you read the advertisement that promises to send for 25 cents a recipe for restoring the color to gray hair? I did, and sent for it and as a penance for my foolishness will tell you how I was taken in. The recipe came, and the wonderful restorative was—sage tea, to be rubbed into the roots of the hair every night for a year. Think of it!

A neighbor of mine sent for a remedy for a poor complexion, and for her 50 cents received a box of pills, that she could have bought for ten cents at any drug store, with directions to take them carefully and be very careful what she ate. Served us both right for trying to be "handsome," but it has taught us a lesson by which we shall endeavor to profit.

Ellen, Okla, asks: "Is there to be a Centennial celebration in Toledo, and, in case there is, would there be a chance for me to find something to do that would pay my expenses there and while I remained in the city?" The first part of her inquiry can be answered later; for the second, as to her finding employment, etc., it would depend somewhat upon what she could do, and how long she expected to remain in the city.

Alice M. would like to learn how to wash drawn work so that it will look well. In her attempts to remove the soiled places on this kind of work, she has only succeeded in spoiling the whole piece.

The "dress-suit Samaritan" is the kind we need in these days, and the young man who was nice to a wallflower at a reception was as truly a "neighbor" as the hero of the parable."

FOR THE TABLE.

Parker House Rolls—A New England Recipe.

Scald 1 pint of sweet milk and when it is lukewarm, add 1 teaspoonful each of salt, sugar and lard, with flour enough to make a stiff batter. Cover and leave in a warm place till the top is filled with air bubbles, then add more flour and mix into a large loaf. Let this rise until its bulk is doubled, then mould into rolls, let them stand for 15 minutes and bake in a quick oven.

If preferred the dough may be rolled out an inch thick, cut into large rounds, one-half of each spread with butter and the other half folded over before they are set to rise the last time. This will make the rolls crustier and easier to pull apart.

Some Seasonable Sauces.

Apropos of "the Rhubarb Story" which was recently given in this column, Mary Louise sends from Southern Illinois the following recipe:

Baked Rhubarb.

Rinse and wipe clean one dozen stalks of rhubarb, cut in small pieces in a dish in which they can be served, sprinkle over them a large cupful of sugar, add two tablespoonfuls of water and cover closely. Bake in a moderate oven one hour. You will have a sauce that will not only be very delicious to eat, but the pink syrup over the tender green of the rhubarb will give pleasure to the eye as well.

Rhubard Wine (Requested).

Chop the rhubarb coarsely and to each quart add three quarts of water. Let it stand for four days and add one pound of sugar to each quart of the juice; cover and let it stand again until fermentation stops, skimming it every day. It can then be bottled and corked very tightly. It is good to use as a beverage, and in many cooking recipes in the place of vinegar or cider.

In the spring, when the fresh maple sugar can be obtained, the following delicious dessert will be found very acceptable:

Maple Cream.

To the beaten yolks of six eggs add three-fourths of a cupful of hot maple syrup and cook in a double boiler until it will coat a spoon dipped into it. Remove from the fire, and when quite cool stir into it one pint of whipped cream; pour into molds and pack for four hours in equal parts of ice and salt. The whites of the eggs can be used in making angel food to serve with the cream.

Hot Cross Buns.

Hot cross buns! hot cross buns.
If your husbands do not like them
Give them to your sons.
If you have none of these pretty little elves,
You cannot do better than to eat them yourselves.

—Nursery Rhymes.

Sift 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder into 1 qt., of flour; to this add 1 teaspoonful of salt, the yolks of 3 eggs, 2 tablespoonfuls of melted butter, 2 heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix with 1 pt., of warm milk and to this batter add the whites of the eggs, spices to taste and 1 cupful of floured currants. Mould into little cakes and bake in a quick oven. When nearly done, brush the tops with a thick syrup of sugar and milk and cut a cross on the top of each cake.

THAT TRIP ABROAD.

As many of the readers of The Blade are contemplating a visit to Europe this season, and have written for information regarding expenses, what to wear, etc., the following hints, culled from the experience of travelers, may be useful:

If you have plenty of time for your trip, the cheapest and at the same time as comfortable a way as any to cross the ocean is on a cattle steamer. Very few passengers are carried on these boats, but those who have tried them find most excellent accommodations at greatly reduced rates from those in the regular passenger service. The necessary slowness of the steamer gives one a longer sea voyage, which is not always a disadvantage.

Much of the usual expense of European travel is unnecessary, and due to a lack of self-confidence in the tourist. He goes abroad with the idea that he must depend entirely upon guides, innkeepers and the whole list of money-makers who lie in wait for the guileless traveler. The patriotic pride of our countrymen is against economical travel, for as soon as his nationality is known (and that is as soon as he sets foot on a foreign soil), he at once becomes a subject for demands, it having passed into a proverb that an American will never haggle over a price. It is certainly true that a German will obtain the same accommodations much cheaper than his American brother. Decide what you want and what you can afford to pay for it, then firmness will, nine times out of ten, carry your point against couriers, or dealers of any kind.

Travel with the least possible baggage. A plain, serviceable gown for traveling, four shirt waists, three changes of underwear, a dark skirt and two silk waists to wear when dining at hotels, a soft close fitting hat, warm wraps and a heavy steamer rug for the ocean voyage, will, we have the authority of Mrs. Burton Kingsland in Table Talk, be an amply sufficient outfit for any woman who does not expect to take an active part in social life when abroad.

A writer in Success, in giving an account of a tour of eleven weeks through France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland, extending over twenty-five hundred miles exclusive of the ocean voyage each way, states that his entire expenses only reached the sum of $138.07. He had, of course, to deny himself many things that cost money, but tells as that "the best things are practically free."

We must take into consideration in looking at these figures that this traveler was a man who took a steerage passage and carried with him his bicycle, which saved him much car fare and trebled his capacity for sight-seeing.

One should learn the money of each country they contemplate visiting in order to make change readily and not be ignorant in the matter of expenses. A letter of credit to any banker entitles you to have your mail sent to his care, and it will be forwarded if you keep his office informed of your address while on the continent.

Insist upon all cabmen showing you their tariff of prices before engaging them, and pay for what you have without grumbling or quarreling about it. Do not hesitate to ask for information of the proper persons and do not neglect to show due courtesy in thanking all to whom you are indebted for favors of any kind. Politeness toward those with whom you may be associated while traveling is quite as obligatory as to your friends at home, and will do much in making your journeyings pleasant and profitable.

Accept at the start as unavoidable adjuncts of travel that you will meet with some vexations and trials, making them as endurable as possible by bearing them serenely. Do not spend all of your allowance for things you do not want, but invest it in such a manner that it will bring pleasure to you and your friends when your visit abroad is only a memory.

In traveling it is generally desirable to carry more money with one than it is safe to trust to a purse or traveling bag. A very pretty and convenient receptacle for money or jewels is made from a piece of chamois skin, ten inches long and four and one-half inches wide. The ends are folded to the center, making two pockets, one for money and the other for jewels. The pockets are fastened together at the top by strings of narrow tape or ribbon long enough to carry around the pocket when folded. The whole is then slipped into a cover of linen embroidered with the name and address of the owner, a ribbon is attached to each of the upper corners, and the pocket can be worn about the neck under the dress.

Aside from the disorderly appearance of a traveling bag in which is carried comb, brushes, soap, scissors, needles and thread, handkerchiefs, clean collars, hand mirror, notebook, pencils, perfumery and possibly a few bottles of medicine, to be used "in case of accident," it is often difficult to find the thing you want without removing many others. To remedy this, procure a piece of tar-board that will fit snugly in the bag through the center, lengthwise. Cover with cambric the color of the lining to the bag, and make pockets on both sides. On one side place combs, brushes, wash cloth, hairpins and a paper of common pins. On the other, make smaller pockets to hold bottles of various kinds. You will then have the remainder of the room in the bag for other necessary articles, and will be able to put your hand upon anything you need without any searching.

MILLIONS AND MATHEMATICS.

The grammar school boy was deep in some problem or other, with his slate and pencil as assistants.

"What is it?" inquired his father, interrupting his calculations.

"I was figuring up a little," he replied, "on that 150 millions of dollars Mr. Carnegie was to get for his property, and I find that he could travel to the sun at the ordinary rate of three cents a mile and have a hundred and forty-seven million left to invest up there; or he could go in his private car at a dollar a mile and have 57 millions left to buy sun spots with; or he could make 30 excursions there and back on ordinary trains; or he could make about 500 trips to the moon and back; or he could cross the ocean a million times, first-class; or go round the world a hundred thousand times; or buy three thousand million car tickets; or he could buy a thousand million sandwiches and a thousand million car tickets; or he could buy fifteen thousand million one-cent postage stamps, or thirty-seven hundred million five hundred copies of the Sun; or he could go to the theatre 100 millions of times, and sit in the front row; or he could take 50 million girls, or he could eat 1,500 million plates of ice cream; or he could go to 300 million base ball games, or——"

"Hold up, there" interrupted the father. "Hold up. Here's a dollar. Go out now and blow it for whatever you please, and I'll wager that Brother Carnegie would trade places with you if he could, and give you something to boot besides."—New York Sun.

THE SIRIT.

I am the spirit that broods
In the hush of the winter woods;
Not of cold but of fire
Is the pulse of my desire;
You would not dream me kin
To April's lyric thrall,
And yet my passionate voice is twin
To the blue-bird's luring call.

I am the fervor fine
That thrills the vein of the vine;
And one day it will be I.
My quickening potency,
That shall kindle a golden glow
In the snow of the lily's core,
And set the lip of the roses a-blow
Where the garden slopes to the shore.

I slumber but to wake,
And I brood but to swell and break;
In my silence there lies
The shaping of destinies.
A whisper breathes, and hark!—
Mystery, melody, mirth!
Out of the depths of the dearth and dark
A glory over the earth!

—Clinton Scollard, in The Churchman.

Casey's Cow.

Mr. Casey, of South street, has a wonderful cow. It is the pet of the neighborhood and is a comely and docile animal. A few days ago it was missing. Search was diligently made for it, but nobody had seen it, and the quest was about given up when it was found upstairs in the barn quietly munching hay. It seems that the cow had had some kind of falling out with a horse that is kept in the barn with it, as it had been kicked or bitten, and either in fear or disgust, or because it was hungry, it climbed the dozen or so steep steps leading to the floor above. What to do about getting the cow down was a puzzle. Finally Dr. Etienne, who is well posted on the habits of the cow, was sent for. When the doctor arrived he concluded that if the cow was able to go up the stairs alone it should be able to go down the same way, with help. So the cow was gotten in good humor and coaxed down the stairway and at last stood triumphantly on the barn floor. Congratulations were exchanged and the cow was further petted. The next thing we expect to hear is that that cow has climbed a tree or is practicing on a stack wire.—Ware River (Mass.) News, Nov. 23.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For May.
ILLI NOIS.

1.—WHO WAS HE.

He was one of the most famous navigators of France, and was born at Paris November 11, 1729. In 1754 he went as secretary of the French embassy to London, and two years later acted as aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Montcalm, to whom the defense of Canada was entrusted. Through his advice and example a corps of 5,000 French successfully withstood an English army of 24,000, in June 1758. In 1761 he served with distinction in the campaign in Germany, and in 1766 to 1769 made the first voyage around the world ever accomplished by the French. After the outbreak of the revolution he retired to private life and devoted himself entirely to scientific pursuits until the time of his death which occurred on August 31, 1811.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—TRANSPOSITION.

Transpose "a benefactor," and give "a measure of three inches;" transpose again, and leave a kind of poetry. (Words each to contain 5 letters.)

PAULINE.

3.—PUZZLE PROBLEM.

One upon a time a very rich gentleman had an only daughter. When a lover came sueing for her hand, her father said to him: "If you will go into the orchard and pick a certain number of apples, and coming back through the three gates will leave half your apples at the first gate, and half an apple over; half of the remainder at the second gate, and half an apple over; and half what is then left at the third gate and half an apple over, never cut an apple, and have one apple left to give to my daughter, you may have her for your wife." The lover fulfilled these terms exactly; how many apples did he pick, and how many did he leave at each gate?

HENRIETTA.

The Schoolmistress gives this puzzle to-day instead of the usual "brain-trainers," in order that the older pupils may have a chance to "rest up" while the "primary class" have a tilt in the arena.

4.—DOUBLE TRI-ANGLE.

```
        X
      X X X
    X X X X X
  X X X X X X X
    X X X X X
      X X X
        X
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1.—Consonant.
2.—A break.
3.—Like a wall.
4.—A rounded hillock.
5.—A consonant.
6.—A legume.
7.—An antelope.
8.—What Caligula was.

The centrals read down is what many of us are.

W. A. HOYT.

5.—QUERY.

In what great campaign was the bayonet first used?

METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Patience is the strongest of strong drinks, for it kills the Giant Despair."

ILLI NOIS.

Answers to Puzzles of May 10.

1.—John A. Dix.
2.—Mar-a-bout-marabou; marabout.
3.—Diameter, 636 rds.; circumference, 2010.624 rds.; area, 2010.624 acres.
4.—Words forming double acrostic; field, Libni, Omega, Rezon, Abana; primals, Flora; finals, Diana.
5.—The cost of building St. Paul's Cathedral, London, amounting to nearly 4,000,000 of dollars, was paid by a tax on every chaldron of coal brought into the city.
6.—Sir Walter Scott wrote:
"The rose is fairest when its budding new
And hope is brightest when it dawns from fears;
The rose is sweetest washed with morning dew,
And love is loveliest when embalmed in tears."

Chat.

Pauline writes that she could not give her usual attention to the Cademy, because she has been so busy ordering plants and flowers for her garden. Wouldn't we all like to see that garden.

The Schoolmistress thinks the rest of her pupils must be making garden, or cleaning house, or enjoying a spell of "Spring Fever," for there were only two of them on hand this morning.

One of these was the aforesaid Pauline, and the other was E. Nigma, who made up for the absence of the rest of the class, by the excellence of his recitation.

Next week will be given a special set of Memorial day puzzles, prepared by Illi Nois.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

As the first speaker in our Memorial Day symposium, Miss Prudence introduces a new member, by name, Marcia, by birth, an Ohioan. She says:

I will suggest that our M. G. R. column to-day be dedicated to those most sorrowful of all women, the wives and widows of soldiers—the wives who wait in a suspense of agony for the possible news of death on the battlefield of those most dear to them—the widows, who know that henceforth they must bear the burdens of life alone, with no strong arm to support them; no loving heart upon which they can lean with confidence in all times of trouble, no hope of ever again meeting their best loved ones on this side of eternity.

To these let the truest sympathy of every Merry-Go-Round be extended on this day, and with it a prayer that in all of their sorrow the "God of Battles" will send them comfort, and His Peace that passeth all understanding.

Brunette, Tenn.—All honor to our soldier dead. The brightest pages of our country's history will be illumined with the record of the heroic deeds of those who died to gain our liberty, to save the union and in the cause of humanity.

We cannot say too much in praise of them. May the starry banner under which they fought, for which they died, forever float over their resting places.

Let us not as a people cease to reverence the memory of these brave men, and every year see to it that their graves are covered with sweet flowers in remembrance of our debt to them.

Quien Saba, W. Va.—Let us regard Memorial Day with feelings of respect and veneration, not as a holiday without especial meaning. Let us gather, if we may, lessons of patriotism and faith from its pathetic scenes. Let us strive to understand and sympathize with those, who, remembering their comrades of former years, come together on this fair May-day to deck their graves with flowers and to recall their brave deeds.

If it be not our fortune to be present on such an occasion, let us at least give a portion of the day to a thoughtful remembrance of our soldiers in foreign climes, and to those who fell in our own country fighting for God and their native land.

Baby Bye, Ill.—When we think of paying tribute to the brave soldiers, our minds at once turn in thankfulness to our forefathers who fell in securing for us the blessings of liberty—then to those who still further assured to us those blessings in the war of 1812. Later, we remember the noble heroes who succeeded at the cost of their own lives in reuniting our glorious republic during the Civil War, and last, and freshest in our memories, are those who died in the noble work of saving a weak and helpless people from a tyrant's oppression.

We admire the bravery and self-sacrifice of these gallant heroes, but even more than this should we ever bear in mind the principle they upheld—the pure principle of liberty and right—without which war is ever a curse, with no redeeming qualities.

While we give our praise to the dead, let us add our sympathy for the bereaved parents and children to whom the Nation's victory has meant such great sorrow.

May we never forget that these heroes whom we to-day meet to honor, fought and died for this sentiment—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Twin Sister, Ind.—Spring time is here and amid all of its beauty and happiness comes Memorial Day, a day of sadness to many who have memories of loved ones passed away. It is a pleasant duty to strew flowers on the last resting places of the men who gave their lives for their country's sake. In doing this we may gladden the hearts of those who survive, and comfort them by showing that their dear ones are not forgotten by those who have profited by their efforts. Long live the memory of our dead heroes.

Miss Prudence thanks these Merry-Go-Round girls and boys for so ably carrying out her request. She always counts as a personal favor any especial effort on their part to make our column interesting.

Some very pleasant little notes addressed to the Chaperone have been received this week. Brunette says: "Sometimes I think that I am growing worse every week in my composition, but I try my best to do as nearly as you wish me to. I think the circle has been beneficial, to me, at least, in many ways and hope some others have been helped by our efforts."

It is a most favorable sign when one begins to see their faults, and to strive earnestly to correct them, and there is a marked improvement in Brunette's letters in every respect.

Marie, who a long time ago wrote to us, very nice letters, over another name, proves by the following that she is in a fair way of doing even better in the future. She may be very sure of pardon and a warm welcome from Miss Prudence whenever she comes.

Judging from the scoring we all received from our dear Chaperone a short time ago, I concluded that she must be almost out of patience with us, and no wonder, when we think of some of the "trying" manuscripts she must often receive.

As the old adage goes, "when a dog is hit he always howls," and I must admit that is my reason for writing now. Not that my letters were the subject of her remarks as they have been very conspicuous by their absence, but I remembered I had not done a thing to help her in the M. G. R., for more than a year and hasten to acknowledge my fault.

You are not to think for an instant I have forgotten you, as I have been a constant reader of the column, but I did not write because—well, just "because," I guess.

It has been so long since I wrote, that the members of the M. G. R. have probably forgotten me, so I will begin anew with another name and in the future will call myself Marie.

Another of our earlier contributors brings us a welcome invitation to-day. Sunflower Kid, you have the floor.

Dear M. G. Rs., when you are all through your housecleaning, meet me at Miami, the "Pride of the Neosho," and I will take you on a trip over our beautiful prairies. The atmosphere is perfect, the roads in fine condition and the air filled with the music of happy birds. The prairie grass is several inches high and thickly dotted with numberless wild flowers of every color, though yellow and blue blossoms predominate.

The plowed fields give promise of abundant crops of all kinds. The wheat and oat fields are sheeted with green, while the long, slender threads of the same color stretching across the acres of prospective corn, are a beautiful sight to behold.

We shall drive about twelve miles to the Miami school house, where my Indian school children will be ready to entertain you with a short literary program.

Then will come refreshments, and a return to the station where we must part, but we shall never forget that ride across the prairie.

Modesty, sends an application for membership, and says there is but one girl in her neighborhood who wears a M. G. R. badge. "Modesty" is more fortunate than any others who have written, as there seems to be but "one" badge in any locality, while there two girls will be company for each other.

The Young folKs

BEAUTIFUL LAND OF NOD.

Come, cuddle your head on my shoulder, dear,
Your head like the golden rod,
And we will go sailing away from here
To the beautiful land of Nod;
Away from life's hurry and flurry and worry,
Away from earth's shadows and gloom,
To a world of fair weather we'll float off together,
Where roses are always in bloom.

Just drop down the curtains of your dear eyes,
Those eyes like a bright bluebell,
And we will sail out under the starlit skies
To the land where the fairies dwell.
Down the river of sleep our bark will sweep,
Till it reaches that mystical isle
Which no man hath seen, but where all have been,
And there we will pause awhile.

I will croon you a song as we float along,
To that shore that is blessed of God.
Then, ho! for that fair land, we're off for that rare land,
That beautiful land of Nod.

THE FLIGHT OF A PIGEON.

Concluded.

No sooner had Theodora felt the strong arm of the stranger knight about her than her foolish vanity vanished forever, and she pleaded piteously to be released. The knight paid no attention to her appeals, but spurred his horse on the faster. Just as they were leaving the valley they were joined by the cavalcade which had before attended him. The ladies recognized in Theodora the pretty maid who had served them with wine, and they laughed at her tears. Poor Theodora did not care now for their rich adornment, but thought bitterly of the sinful folly which had betrayed her into such a shameful plight. She looked about her in terror at the gloomy forest and the wild ravines, and her face burned with shame and indignation at the jests of her companions. The company moved leisurely. It was a little after midday when the castle on the crest of the cliff was reached. Theodora's heart failed her as the great gates of the court closed behind. When the knight placed her on the ground and dismounted, she fell upon her knees and cried:

"What is it that you want of me? I am but a poor peasant girl, and love none but Adolphus. Do not force me to live away from my people in the valley. You need not take me back, but in the name of pity, let me step without the gate, yonder and I will find my own way."

The merry gentlemen and ladies laughed at this simple plea, and the great knight who had brought her there replied:

"It is not every peasant's daughter that is born to grace the palace of a lord, my foolish maiden. And now, if you have satisfied your modesty, you may accompany a servant to your chamber. There you will find garments more suited to your new station, and a necklace of pearls which I fancy you will not find unworthy to wear."

Theodore bowed her head in despair, and pressed more closely the faithful Anita, who had nestled to her bosom all the way, hidden by the loose folds of her garments. Then she arose and silently followed the attendant to the chamber, which seemed to be already prepared for her. She looked about her for a moment, and then, overcome by fright and weariness, sank upon a couch to weep.

Anita did not seem to take the matter so seriously as her mistress. She shook herself and arranged her ruffled feathers. When this hasty toilet was completed, she said: "Theodora—Theodora," as plainly as she could, and hopped upon the shoulder of the unhappy girl. Theodora dried her eyes and cried:

"Oh, my beloved Anita, what am I to do?" The pigeon replied, almost as distinctly as any one could have done: "Look, Theodora. Look—look. Theodora," and then flew to a writing cabinet across the room.

Theodora understood, and with a cry of delight ran first to the door to fasten it and then to the cabinet. She wrote hastily:

"My Adolphus, believe that I love you. If you can but rescue me from the castle on the cliff I will never leave you alone for even a moment again. I now see how simple my dreams have been, Hasten, Adolphus, for I know not what may befall me."

This she tied hastily beneath the wing of Anita, and pressing the bird passionately to her breast she hastened to the window. Anita left the hand of her mistress and ascended in swift circles high into the air. Then, as if catching a glimpse of the little cottage far away in the valley, she selected her course and in a few moments vanished from the view of the trembling Theodora at the window.

But Theodora did not notice the danger that threatened her messenger. Scarcely had Anita fixed her course when she was spied by a falcon that chanced to be loose in the courtyard. The fierce hunter instantly spread its wings and before Anita was aware of the attack was hovering directly over her. It was indeed a desperate race. Twice the falcon struck at her with its fatal talons, and each time Anita escaped only by a miracle. Then both the pigeon and the pursuer sped with almost incredible speed, with hardly a feather's breadth between them. Suddenly the falcon rose abruptly and wheeling about in a wide circle, returned. Had the pigeon confided to him the nature of her errand, and had the story touched the heart of the falcon? It may have been, for on his return he settled for a moment on the window-sill of the captive's chamber and peered curiously within. Meanwhile Anita was nearing the cottage in the valley. Already the shadows of the early evening were lengthening. Did the pigeon spy the bowed head of Adolphus as he was hastening toward the forest? Suddenly there was a terrible whistle beneath her and then a pain in her breast. It was an arrow. She fell heavily to the ground. A knight rode through the bushes to where she lay and looked down upon her. He caught the reproachful glance in the eyes of the dying pigeon and then he saw the note beneath her wing. He leaped from his horse and took Anita tenderly from among the violets where she had fallen.

"I am indeed a murderer," he muttered, and unfastened the note hastily. "Alas! what have I done?" he cried, as he read the pitiful appeal of Theodora. "I cannot now discover this Adolphus, for you alone know the way."

At that moment a rough hand was laid upon his arm and the face of a youth peered fiercely into his.

"I am Adolphus," he said, hoarsely. "What new evil do you seek to do me?"

The knight handed him the note, saying:

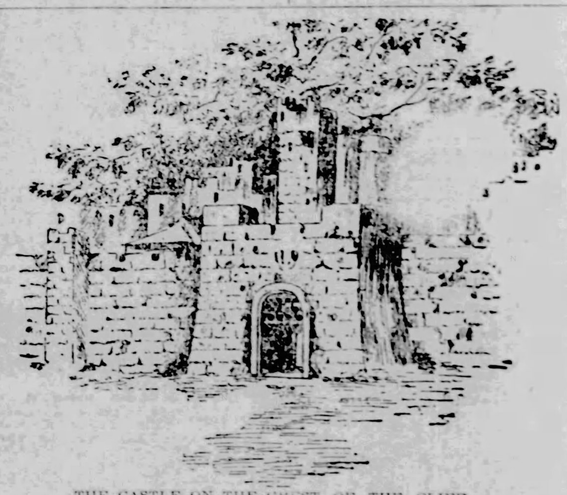
"I have already done the evil in the thoughtless slaying of this poor bird. But since I have found you, my friend, Adolphus, perhaps, I can make amends by assisting you."

"I need no assistance," replied Adolphus, turning hastily away. "By this night I will crush the thief of Theodora in my hands, and I will tear the castle that confines her from the cliff."

But he was detained by the knight.

"Because Sir Gaspar has committed this crime against you, do not refuse my friendship. It will be impossible, brave and strong as you are, to accomplish anything alone. Come, I have done an irreparable wrong," and he glanced at the lifeless body of Anita in his hand, "unless a wise Providence has taken this means to bring me to your assistance. Let us accept this interpretation and the pigeon will not have died in vain."

Adolphus was affected by the benign and unassuming manner of the knight, who seemed as unconscious of his embroidered coat and the jeweled bonnet which adorned his curls as Adolphus was of his own homespun clothes. Therefore Adolphus hastened on the knight's own horse to his father's stable, and saddling one of the well-fed farmer's team returned to the forest.



THE CASTLE ON THE CREST OF THE CLIFF.

Then the knight and the peasant rode swiftly together to the castle of the bold Sir Gaspar.

All the way the knight entertained the youth with such pleasant converse that his anger and fears were allayed, and he wondered how he could have first accosted the stranger so discourteously. When they reached the ponderous gate of the outer court he saw how foolish would have been his quest alone, and even with the assistance of the knight success seemed doubtful. But he did not hesitate. He rode boldly to the gate and would have beaten upon it had not the knight detained him. He took a silver bugle from his saddle-bow and raised it to his lips. Adolphus had never seen so beautiful a thing. It gleamed in the light of the flaring torches above the gate, and countless jewels were revealed. The knight blew three times and then sounded four notes that blended as a chime of bells. Instantly there was a commotion within. The gates were thrown open as if by magic. Adolphus followed wonderingly after the knight. All about them, retainers stood with bonnets off and bowed heads. The great Sir Gaspar himself and all his lordly retinue hastened from the palace to meet them. From all the people in the court came the shout:

"The King! The King! Long live the King!"

Adolphus then understood the mystery, and in his confusion forgot to remove his bonnet of coarse sheepskin.

"Stop, Gaspar," said the King sternly, as the lord of the castle approached him. "Bring forth the daughter of the peasant you have captive here."

Sir Gaspar turned pale with rage. He clapped his hand impetuously to his sword-hilt. He looked at the stern face of the King and hesitated. Then with a bow of submission he entered the palace, and while the court and the retainers of the proud lord stood by in wonder he brought Theodora to the King. She had not changed her garments, and there were no pearls upon her breast. The King bent toward her gravely and laid the body of Anita in her hands.

"Take this dead bird, and let her truth and constancy live again in thy love for Adolphus. Adolphus, here is thy bride. As for thee, Gaspar, I will leave thy title and thy lands at the mercy of Theodora. Speak, my child; shall I make a lord of the young husband and a peasant of this knight?"

"Pray take me from these desolating walls and let me live in the peaceful valley with Adolphus. I care no longer for the titles or the dwellings of others. Poor Anita, I would you had been the woman whom Adolphus loved."

Adolphus took the weeping maiden into his strong arms and comforted her. Then the King turned to Adolphus and said:

"It shall be as thy love desires; but I hereby decree that thou shalt be permitted to wear thy bonnet of sheepskin always in the presence of the King, and that it be thy right to be known hereafter as Adolphus, the King's friend."

—From "The Flight of a Pigeon and Other Stories. By Arthur and Maud Wood Henry.

MAFEKING IS RELIEVED.

Continued from Fifth Page.

Seventeen Frenchmen and many Germans were among the prisoners. Our losses were six men killed and two officers and nine men wounded."

Buller's Defeat Rumored.

London, May 22.—Sharp Paris selling on the stock exchange to-day was accentuated by the rumor that General Buller was defeated by the Boers at Laings Nek. While nothing known in London tended to confirm this report, Paris evidently believed it, and the French selling had a decidedly bad effect, especially in the case of Kaffirs, that market also suffering from the failure of the public to enter the market as it was expected it would after the relief of Mafeking.

Pretoria Panic Stricken.

Pretoria, Monday, May 21.—An open-air meeting was held to-day by the local Hollanders, two hundred of whom were present, to consider the situation in the event Pretoria should be beleaguered. A committee was appointed to secure a place of safety for the women and children. The consul general of the Netherlands, Mr. Nieuwenhuys, was asked to advise his government to take its subjects.

One speaker said the position was most dark. The British, he declared, would be masters of the Free State and the Transvaal; might would be right; the capitalists would dominate; the poor would be the sufferers, and the Hollanders would have no chance.

Dr. Heyman's contradicts the reports circulated regarding the health of President Kruger, which, he says, is good. Mr. Kruger is transacting all the work of the presidency.

In accordance with an understanding with General Botha and President Steyn the government has issued a circular stating that should the enemy succeed in gaining a position in the Transvaal and take possession of one or the other district, the inhabitants would be free to decide whether or not to leave their families on the farms, but the men must remain with the commandos.

Boers Desert Natal.

London, May 22.—A despatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Monday, May 21, says the Boers are reported to have entirely left Natal, leaving Laing's Nek free. If this is true it leaves the way open for General Buller to advance into the Transvaal so soon as the repairs of the railroads are sufficient to insure good communications.

Lord Roberts is still at Kroonstad, reorganizing his forces.

General Rundle's forces are encamped at Trommel, recuperating. A patrol, four miles from Trommel, was attacked by the Boers. One man was wounded and some horses were killed. The affair was unimportant, except in showing that the Boers are still in the neighborhood, and on the lookout for any chance of sniping.

ABUSE OF WHITE FLAG.

London, May 19.—A special dispatch from Kroonstad, dated Thursday, says: "A clear case of abuse of the white flag has been proved against some Boer prisoners. They will be punished. Lord Roberts intends making an example.

"A British patrol was fired on from a house flying the white flag near Klipfontein. Three were wounded and three were captured. The house has been burnt."

INFECTED COFFEE.

New York, May 21.—The Herald says to-day:

"In an interview yesterday Michael C. Murphy, president of the board of health, made the sensational statement that the cargo of coffee brought from the bubonic plague infected port of Santos, Brazil, by the steamer Taylor, last autumn, and which the authorities would not permit to be landed in this city, was loaded in cars in Weewawken, N. J., and secretly sent to Chicago, where it was consumed.

"The people of Chicago," he said with a smile, "drank that bubonic-infected coffee from Santos. They did not know it, but they drank it."

Chicago Stirred Up.

Chicago, May 21.—In regard to the sensational statement made by Michael C. Murphy, president of the board of health of New York, that the cargo of coffee brought from the bubonic plague infected port of Santos, Brazil, by the steamship Taylor, last autumn, was secretly sent to Chicago, where it will be consumed, the Record to-day prints the following:

"W. F. McLaughlin, Chicago importer and roaster of coffee, owned and received 7,500 bags of the cargo which was supposed to be infected. His mills in this city are kept going chiefly with the coffee from Brazil, and most of it, like the quarantined consignment of last November, comes green to be roasted and packed in his mills. He said: 'The ship J. W. Taylor, from the port of Santos, Brazil, arrived off New York in November. The New York health officials promptly quarantined the vessel because one passenger had died and two had some suspicious malady. It was never fully determined what the sailors were suffering from, whether plague, yellow fever or some other disease, but the cargo of about 40,000 bags of coffee was unloaded onto lighters, while the sailors went into quarantine and the ship was fumigated.

"'The Arbuckle company took 20,000 bags of the cargo directly into their mills in New York, where it was roasted and distributed like any other coffee. Our consignment and that for other roasters could not be roasted there for the reason that we had no roasters in New York. Therefore by direction of the health authorities it was placed on lighters and left exposed to the sun and air of New York harbor for about eight or nine weeks. The bags were turned over every day, until finally the health authorities passed on it and it was shipped to us. Our 7,500 bags were roasted as soon as we got them, and before the middle of last January that coffee was all packed and sold. It has been drunk by this time, I guess. Roasting destroys all germs and makes the berry healthy and clean.'

"Health Commissioner Reynolds announced last night that he would thoroughly investigate the matter and would shake things up along the line if he found that the city had been imposed upon and subjected to danger. He said: 'I mean to ask the health department of New York why it allowed a shipload of infection to be dumped into Chicago without having a word to me about it. McLaughlin is also to be asked to tell why he slipped the coffee in here. I heard of the vessel at the time it arrived, but I received the impression that every grain of the coffee was to be burned. If I find the case to be as now stated I will take steps that will convince these people that we are not to be so imposed upon a second time.

"'The New York health department has always been considered careful and reliable. If it is at fault I hardly think the head officials are informed of the facts. I can not believe they would willingly and knowingly subject millions of people to a plague. I will begin to search for the details to-morrow.'"

TURKEY'S ADMIRAL.

New York, May 19.—Admiral Ahmed Pasha, of Turkey, arrived here late last night on the Hamburg-American steamship Augusta Victoria. It is reported he will visit Washington for the purpose of arranging for the settlement of the claims growing out of the destruction of the property of American missionaries in Turkey. According to some account he expects to compromise the claims of the missionaries under the guise of the purchase of a warship. Ahmed Pasha left the steamer in company with two men. One of the men is believed to be the Turkish consul in this city.

200 REBELS LAY DOWN ARMS

Tired of Fighting--They Surrendered in Regular Style.

Washington, May 22.—The following cablegram has been received from Gen. MacArthur:

"Manila.—Wheaton reports two companies insurgents, comprising the commandante, one captain, two first lieutenants, four second lieutenants, one hundred and sixty-three men, with one hundred and sixty-eight guns in good condition, small quantity ammunition, surrendered at Tarlac at 2 a. m. May 22. This is first instance in islands of surrender of organizations complete and is regarded as significant and important."

Manila, May 22.—Two companies of insurgents surrendered to Colonel Emerson H. Liscum at Tarlac to-day. They included a major, a captain, four lieutenants, 163 men asnd 168 rifles and ammunition. The enemy intimated their intention to surrender by a letter sent to the president of Tarlac, who communicated it to Colonel Liscum.

Captain Tinio, a nephew of General Tinio, and 23 other rebels were killed May 18 by scouts in an engagment near Malibicong, province of Ilocos. There was no loss on the American side. With the men were captured 23 rifles, horses and saddles.

The rebel colonel Almeda has arrived and has been making incendiary speeches.

THE CATUBIG FIGHT.

Washington, May 16.—The officials of the War department after waiting for nearly a week to hear something from Gen. MacArthur at Manila, confirmatory of press report of the bloody three days' engagement at Catubig, which resulted in the heaviest loss of life the American army has sustained in any one engagement in the Philippines, yesterday cabled Gen. MacArthur a request for information. The answer was received to-day confirming the press reports, and adding some interesting details. General MacArthur transmitted a report from Henry T. Allen, a major of the 43d volunteers, who commanded the United States forces on the island of Samar. It appears that this force was divided among several ports on Samar and, while details are still lacking, it is believed that this particular force which was besieged at Catubig, was commanded not by a commissioned officer, but by a sergeant, either George or Hall, both of whom were killed. Catubig, where the engagement occurred, is a seaport town of nearly 10,000 inhabitants. General MacArthur's cablegram is as follows:

"Manila, May 16, 1900.—With reference to your telegram of 14th: The rumored engagement in Samar, reported cablegram of Gen. Otis, May 4, has been confirmed by reports recently received from Henry T. Allen, 43d regiment, United States volunteer infantry, commanding Samar island. That detachment of 31 men, stationed at Catubig, were attacked April 15 by 600 men with 200 rifles and one cannon. Our men quartered in a convent, which was fired next day by burning hemp thrown from adjoining church. Detachment attempted escape by river. Men getting into the boat were killed; remaining men intrenched themselves near the river and held out two days longer facing most adverse circumstances until rescued by Lieut. Sweeney and ten men. Over 500 of attacking party, (many of them are reported having come from Luzon island) reported killed and many wounded. Lieut. Sweeney reports streets covered with dead insurgents.

"Killed—Sergeants Dustin L. George, William J. Hall; Corporals Herbert H. Edwards, John F. J. Hamilton; cook, Burton E. Hess; musician, Burton R. Wagner; privates, Tretflie Pomslow, Otto B. Loose, Stephen Apperti, Joseph Noeil, John E. Kuhn, Ralph H. Zim, Edward Branan, Chester A. Conklin, Walter E. Collins, Joseph J. Kerins, Henry Dumas, Philip Saling and George A. Slack; all Company H, 43d United States volunteer infantry.

"Wounded—Privates Lester Ruchworth, Harry C. Lee, Michael J. Faron, James H. Clancy, Co. H, 43d United States volunteer infantry; Corporal White, Company F, 43d volunteer infantry. Copy of Henry T. Allen's report forwarded by mail yesterday. Iloilo (Panay) cable is broken by earthquake. Difficult to procure more definite information.

(Signed.) "MACARTHUR."

WHAT GEN SCHWAN SAYS.

San Francisco, May 16.—Brigadier General Theo. Schwan, who has been General Otis' chief of staff in the Philippines for nearly a year, has arrived here from Manila on the transport Thomas.

Concerning the situation in the Philippines General Schwan said:

"The robber bands are incited by native politicians who impose on the credulity of the common herd. No people are so credulous as the lower class of the Filipinos. These leaders have been incited, too, the ex-soldiers to continue on the warpath, assuring them an American election was soon coming and McKinley would be defeated and the Americans withdrawn from the Philippines.

"There are about 60,000 troops in the Philippines now. That number is ample for the situation. The islands are well covered with American troops, carefully distributed to all the strategic points and each garrison responsible for its own sphere of action. Many of the robber bands are armed principally with keen edged bolos, the native weapeon. They pillage small towns and frequently cut the throats of natives who have been friendly to Americans. By degrees, however, the distributed garrisons are gaining the confidence of the townspeople, where they are stationed, and already have succeeded, in some cases, in getting native help to guide them to the robbers.

"After the wet season, and after the national election in this country, the pacification of the Philippines will naturally complete itself. The natives are quickly acquiring the English language, and even the troublesome class send children to school to learn English. We are in complete military possession of the islands. The only problem is the civil government, and that will come as a natural consequence of the others. In a year from now there will be no need for nearly so many men as we have there now."

AFFAIRS IN NEGROS.

Manila, April 12.—General Smith, formerly colonel of the California volunteers, is in Manila for a short visit. He reports conditions in the Island of Negros as very satisfactory. The civil government he has established there is prospering, though it needs the most careful direction. General Smith finds the native civil governors and councilmen to be better framers of laws than administrators thereof. He emphatically denies the stories recently current that he discovered a plot among his native administrators to overthrow the American authority in Negros and that he had consequently to imprison several of his new cabinet. General Smith declares that the stories of the blacksliding of his civil administrators were started by the Hong Kong junta in order to discredit the success of his civil government experiment in Negros Island.

A large part of the town of Silay on the west coast of Negros has been destroyed by a conflagration of accidental origin. The Negros papers comment most favorably on the heroic and determined work by members of the Sixth infantry in preventing the spread of the flames.

TO THOSE WHO SUFFER ONLY

I suffered many years from the consequences of youthful indiscretions and violations of the laws of nature. I spent hundreds of dollars with various physicians without getting relieved. Finally, during a trip to the old country I consulted a well-known physician in London, and he gave me a medicine which cured me entirely. I let my friends learn of my good luck, and such of them who suffered tried these medicines and became cured. Then I was absolutely convinced that any sufferer could regain his health by the use of this wonderful remedy. The old doctor gave me the prescription, and well knowing that many people would be benefited by its use, I have concluded to offer the same to any of my countrymen who is in need of treatment. I have nothing to sell and do not want any money. I publish this notice only because I believe this information is valuable to sufferers. If in need of this, write to-day, enclosing postage for answer, and I will send this prescription sealed, in plain envelope.

Charles Johnson, No. 2 Hohman St., Hammond, Ind.

FILIPINOS NOT TRUSTY.

Washington, May 17.—It appears from late mail advices from Manila that the prison officials of Bilibid prison at Manila are under investigation on a charge of exchanging and releasing prisoners and receiving bribes. Bilibid prison, the largest in the Orient, contains thousands of prisoners. The Americans were obliged to continue Alcaide Benito and other officials in charge, because they themselves knew nothing of the prison methods nor of the Filipino language. It is said prisoners were freely exchanged; that natives with money were allowed to employ substitutes to serve their term, and that various other forms of corruption existed.

IN AMBUSH.

Manila, May 21.—Five hundred insurgents, half of whom were armed with rifles, ambushed eighty scouts of the Fortieth Volunteer Infantry in the hills near Aquasan, in the northern part of Mindanao.

The Americans routed the natives, killing fifty-one.

The American casualties were two killed and three wounded.

CLARK'S SMOOTH GAME.

Helena, Mont, May 16.—Acting Governor Spriggs last night appointed W. A. Clark, of Butte, United States senator to serve until the next legislature shall elect his successor. Senator Clark's resignation was filed early in the day with the governor and last night he was appointed by Governor Spriggs to succeed himself.

Governor Spriggs has all along been a friend of Senator Clark, during his candidacy for the senatorship and since, although he preserved the utmost impartiality in his office as lieutenant-governor and president of the Senate during the senatorial campaign. Governor Smith, a partisan of the Daly people, left the state two weeks ago for California to attend to some mining cases in which he was retained as attorney. At that time there was no thought of Senator Clark resigning. The resignation filed yesterday came as a surprise to the people of the state who had no inkling of the coup prepared. During the day, Governor Spriggs received a great many telegrams from all over the state urging him to appoint Senator Clark, alleging that he was the real choice of a large majority of the Democrats and a large proportion of the Republicans as well.

The Senator Accepts.

Washington, May 16.—Senator Clark accepted the appointment in the following reply to Governor Sprigg's measure:

"Washington, May 15.—Hon. A. E. Spriggs, Governor of Montana.—Dear Governor: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very complimentary message informing me of my appointment to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by my resignation and to inform you of my acceptance thereof. I fully appreciate the high compliment implied by your action and pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office in the interest of all the people of the state to the best of my ability.

"With assurance of my esteem, I am yours sincerely,

(Signed. "W. A. CLARK."

MAGINNIS FOR SENATOR.

Butte, Mont., May 19.—Governor Smith yesterday sent dispatches from here to Senator W. A. Clark, Senator Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, and Senator Frye, president of the Senate, saying he had disregarded and revoked the action of Lieutenant-Governor Spriggs in naming Mr. Clark to succeed to the vacancy caused by his own resignation, and saying that he had named Martin Maginnis, of Helena, to fill the vacancy. The governor gives as his reason his opinion that the appointment of Mr. Clark by the lieutenant-governor was tainted by collusion and fraud. The dispatches are practically the same, that to Mr. Clark reading:

"I have this day disregarded and revoked your appointment as United States senator made by Governor Spriggs on the 15th inst., as being tainted with collusion and fraud and have this day appointed Hon. Martin Maginnis United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by your resignation."

Those to Frye and Chandler are of the same tenor, notifying them of his action. Martin Maginnis was delegatee in Congress for the territory when Montana became a state.

Helena, Mont., May 19.—Gov. Smith reached Helena early to-day and affixed his signature to the commission of Martin Maginnis. Major Maginnis will leave to-night for Washington and present the commission to the senate. Concerning the appointment Gov. Smith says:

"If the senate adopts the committee resolution, and decides that Clark was never legally elected, and had nothing to resign, then my appointment of Major Maginnis may not be recognized."

CAPTURED FLAG RETURNED.

Columbus, O., May 16.—Seven veterans, with halting steps, but still standing erect with soldierly bearing, formed in file in the governor's office yesterday, and received, at the hands of Governor Nash, a captured confederate flag. They were survivors of the gallant, fighting Forty-sixth Ohio, which lost over one hundred men killed in battle, and the flag the governor handed them was captured from another regiment with a reputation for hard fighting—the Thirtieth Louisiana.

It was at the battle of Ezra Chapel, before Atlanta, July 29, 1864, that Harry Davis, private, Co. G, Forty-sixth O. V. I., seized and held the banner of stars and bars.

Deeply significant of the change of sentiment as the years pass by, the seven veterans lined up beneath the massive portrait of ex-Governor Joseph B. Foraker, who declared "no rebel flags will be surrendered while I am governor." But on this day, in the last year of the century, Governor Nash, in pursuance to a joint resolution adopted by the unanimous vote of both branches of the General Assembly, surrendered the flag, which the state has had in its custody for 36 years.

At the confederate reunion at Louisville on May 30, Judge Pugh and Capt. Pinney will formally transfer the flag to the survivors of the Louisiana regiment.

Mrs. Lee Comes Home.

New York, May 21.—Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, wife of the military governor of Havana, and members of her family arrived here to-day, on board the United States transport Sedgwick, from Havana.

Navigation on Yukon.

Victoria, B. C., May 21.—Advices brought by the steamer Danube state that the ice has broken up on the Yukon and that steamers are again running. The water in the Yukon river is rising.

GEN. WOOD WILL PUNISH FRAUDS

Vote Must Be Free and Fair and the Count Straight.

Havana, May 22.—General Wood is taking particular interest in the political situation in the province of Santa Clara. In consequence of reports that have reached his ears he sent for Civil Governor Jose Gomez and General Monteguedo, chief of the Rural guard, who called upon him, and informed them that he had learned of their intention to control all the elections in the province. He told them that any one of the Rural guard who should intimidate a voter would be severely punished, and that any municipal official elected by fraud would not be allowed to act. He said also that in case of fraudulent municipal elections, he would appoint a mayor and councilmen to take the places of those fraudulently elected, and that, if it were proved that the civil governor or chief of the Rural guard had used his official position to corrupt the elections, he or they would be dismissed and punished.

La Lucha says: "Gomez, Monteaguedo and other leaders in Santa Clara province, in their desire to establish an oligarchy, seem to have forgotten the wishes of a few hundred thousand Cubans whose views are radically different. They have also overlooked the sort of a man they have to deal with in General Leonard Wood."

SETTLING A STRIKE.

Philadelphia, May 21.—The beginning of the fourth week of the strike of men employed in the building trades in this city brings with it a practical settlement of the difficulty, though the breach between the allied trades unions council and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is wider than ever. The allied council continues to regard brotherhood carpenters as non-union men and it is said will make an effort to disrupt their organization. Allied council members are permitted to work on jobs where brotherhood carpenters are employed and this is regarded by the latter as a partial victory inasmuch as their refusal to affiliate with the council has not thrown them out of work. The United Labor league, which endeavored to bring about a reconciliation between the warring labor organizations, has suspended two local unions of brotherhood carpenters which are affiliated with the league because of their refusal to accept the allied council's proposition to work only with union men.

Wherever the wage scale has been signed the strikers have returned to work, and there will be no further negotiations between the allied council and the brotherhod of carpenters.

The plumbers who struck on May 1 for an eight-hour day at $3.75 went back to work to-day without having any agreement with their employers. They were instructed by the officials of the union to demand $3 for a day of eight hours. It is impossible to ascertain the number still out, but it is said that the strike has been broken an dthat all the men are returning to work.

TO SUPPRESS PLAGUE.

San Francisco, May 21.—The Federal authorities at Washington have instructed Dr. Kinyoun, quarantine officer at this port, to take charge of measures to suppress the bubonic plague which the local board of health has declares exists here.

What action Dr. Kinyoun will take has not yet been announced. The action of the Washington officials is thought to be due not to the seriousness of the situation but to the inability of the San Francisco authorities to compel the Chinese and Japanese to take precautionary measures against the spread of the plague if it still exists here. The embargo on the departure of Chinese from the city unless they can show certificates of inoculation is still in force. Business in Chinatown is almost at a standstill.

The merchants have closed their stores and the Chinese remain within doors. The Chinese insist that the plague does not exist among them and that there is no necessity for inoculation. They will not submit to it, and it will have to be done by force, if at all.

MURDERER CONFESSES.

Philadelphia, May 21.—Superintendent of Police Quirk to-day stated that Henry Ivory, a colored laborer, has confessed that he was with the murderer of Prof. Roy Wilson White, the young law instructor of the University of Pennsylvania who was killed on the street late Saturday night. Ivory denied striking the fatal blows, but, according to Superintendent Quirk, he stood near by while his companion made the attack. The details of Ivory's confession Superintendent Quirk refuses to make public until the other man should be arrested.

The murder of Professor White has cast a pall of gloom over the University of Pennsylvania especially in the law department. As an instructor, Professor White was extremely popular, and his untimely end is deeply mourned in every department of the institution.

Philadelphia, May 21.—Prof. Roy Wilson White, 26 years of age, an instructor in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, was struck down and brutally murdered late Saturday night near Thirty-second street and Powellton avenue.

Prof. White left the university at 10 o'clock Saturday night for the Powellton avenue station of the Pennsylvania railroad to board a train for Germantown, a suburb. Shortly before 11 o'clock he was found in an unfrequented part of Thirty-second street. His skull had been crushed, evidently with an iron bar. He died in the Presbyterian hospital at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, without regaining consciousness. It has not yet been positively established that the motive was robbery, as the only article missing was the professor's watch. A small sum of money in one of the pockets was undisturbed. Three men, two of them negroes, have been arrested on suspicion of connection with the crime.

Prof. White was a native of Richmond, Ind., and was a graduate of Earlham college, Richmond. Last year the University of Pennsylvania sent him to the Academy of Law, at Paris, to study the French civil law, which branch he was to have taught in the university next year. His father was a professor in Earlham college.

WELLAND CANAL PLOT.

New York, May 18.—With reference to the statement of Inspector John W. Murray, of the Canadian secret service that the plot to blow up the Welland canal was hatched in New York, Capt. McClusky, of the detective bureau, said to-day that the Canadian police had asked him to investigate certain phases of the Welland canal dynamite outrages, that he had done so, and as a result believed that the conclusions of Inspector Murray that the plot partly originated here, were correct. He asserted, however, that he had been unable to get evidence showing that the Clan-Na-Gael was a party to the attempt to blow up the canal lock. Just what his detectives ascertained as to the movements here of Walsh and Nolan, two of the men now under arrest at Thorold, Ont., he would not say; that was "police business." It is known that Canadian detectives have been in this city working with the local men on the case and that the investigation, which is not yet finished, has taken a wide scope, extending a considerable distance from New York.

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

Kansas City, May 17.—The Republicans of Missouri in convention assembled here yesterday nominated for governor Hon. Joseph Flory, of St. Louis. Other nominations were made as follows:

Lieutenant-governor, E. F. Allen, of Kansas City; secretary of state, E. L. Porterfield, of Springfield; state treasurer, W. F. Fleming, of Webster Grove; auditor, W. F. Bloebaum, of St. Charles; attorney-general, Samuel O'Fallon, of Oregon; railway and warehouse commissioner, C. C. Crouse, of Pierce City.

JOSEPH FLORY,
Republican Candidate for Governor of Missouri.

Delegates-at-large to the national convention at Philadelphia:

D. M. Houser and D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis; James L. Minnis, of Carrollton; C. G. Burton, of Nevada. Alternates-at-large: Louis Woods and J. C. Chastine, of Kansas City; O. M. Wood, of St. Louis; H. H. Walker, of St. Joseph. Electors-at-large: J. W. Moore and Joseph Black.

HAWAII REPUBLICANS

Chicago, May 18.—A special to the Record from Honolulu, May 9, via Victoria, B. C., says: The American party territorial convention in the Hawaiian islands will be held May 30 in Honolulu to organize the party and to select delegates to the national Republican convention in Philadelphia. Primaries will be held in every precinct in the islands May 19. At a conference of many prominent natives held yesterday, it was decided to advise for the present that the Hawaiians hold aloof from both the Republican and Democratic parties and organize a Hawaiian party. J. O. Carter was endorsed for delegate to congress.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

Louisville, Ky., May 18.—The Republican state convention met here yesterday afternoon, and, after a session of nine hours with two hours' intermission, elected four delegates to the national convention, four alternates and two Presidential electors; endorsed the administration of President McKinley, condemned the state of affairs in Kentucky, which is charged to the Democratic party, and instructed its delegates to vote for McKinley for President and W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, for Vice President.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

Topeka, May 17.—The Republican state convention yesterday nominated a full state ticket, headed by W. E. Stanley for governor. Electors and delegates-at-large were also chosen.

The resolutions unqualifiedly endorse the national and state administrations and pledge the delegates to support McKinley.

PARKER AND WARNE MISSIONARY BISHOPS

Chicago, May 21.—Debate on the report of the committee on itinerary continuing, the removal of the time limit on pastors' terms was resumed to-day in the Methodist general conference immediately after the taking of the thirteenth ballot for bishops, which was without result. The fight for indefinite postponement of further balloting for bishops, which was started Saturday, was resumed, but after a lively discussion a motion to that effect was tabled. The conference immediately became engaged in a discussion over a motion to proceed to the balloting for two missionary bishops for Southern Asia. A motion was made to postpone this election until the two general superintendents had been selected but the conference, apparently impatient over the continued deadlock regarding that question, voted overwhelmingly to proceed with the election of missionary bishops.

Rev. E. W. Parker and Rev. F. W. Warne were elected missionary bishops to Southern Asia by the Methodist general conference.

NO CHANGE IN DISCIPLINE.

Chicago, May 19.—The Methodist church will not, if the report of the committee is accepted, alter its position toward playing cards, dancing and certain other amusements.

The amusement question is settled so far as the committee on the state of the church is concerned. By a vote of 45 to 25 the committee decided to recommend that the section on prohibited amusements be taken out and that a new section be inserted in the chapter. The paragraph to be inserted is as follows:

"Our church has from the beginning of its history insisted that dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theatres, horse races, circuses, dancing parties or patronizing dancing schools and other amusements which cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus, are perilous to the spiritual life and influence of the members of our church and enervating to the spiritual power of the church in the great work of saving souls. The tendency in social circles toward dangerous amusement was never stronger than it is at the present time and therefore we deem it wise to reaffirm our historic attitude upon this subject and urge our people to abstain from and bear their unwavering testimony against all amusements and diversions which endanger Christian life and repress the spiritual power of the church. This advise must not be interpreted as the waiving of the church's right to call to account any member who continues to indulge in these diversions which cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus.

MOTHERS' CONGRESS.

Des Moines, Ia., May 21.—Des Moines is thronged with prominent women from many sections of the country who have come to attend the annual session of the National Mothers' Congress. The gathering will commence its business sessions to-morrow morning, and will last all week. A highly interesting program has been arranged, including papers and addresses by many women of prominence, as well as several prominent educators of the sterner sex. A welcoming demonstration in honor of the visitors will be held at the state capitol this evening. Addresses of welcome will be delivered by former Governor Jackson, Mayor Harby tenower, Mrs. Theodore W. Walker, of the Women's club of Des Moines, and Mrs. Isaac Lee Hillis, of the Iowa Mothers' Congress. Responses to these addresses will be delivered by Mrs. D. O. Mears, of Albany, N. Y., speaking for the east; Mrs. Clarence E. Allen, of Salt Lake City, representing the west; Miss Harriett A. Marsh, of Michigan, for the north, and Mrs. Robert Cotton, of North Carolina, speaking for the south.

HELD UP A HOTEL.

Kansas City, Mo., May 21.—A lone highwayman entered the corridor of the Coates hotel, one of the leading hotels here, at 11:30 o'clock last night, and forcing the strongbox of the cigar stand escaped. The box contained diamonds valued at $1,200, $250 in gold currency and silver, and checks to the amount of $100. He held the night clerk and another employe of the hotel off at the point of a revolver and escaped on a horse that he had tied to the curbing.

At the time of the holdup, which proved one of the most daring ever perpetrated in Kansas City, a Times reporter, James Sullivan, and Colonel Fred W. Fleming, of the Missouri national guard, were seated in one end of the lobby; Night Clerk William Gossett stood behind the registering desk, Night Watchman Charles L. Meeker was pacing to and fro in the center of the floor, and J. W. Garvey, a guest, and Key Clerk Kellher were nearby. Sherman Clarke, clerk of the stand, a short distance away, was waiting on a customer, who was possibly the robber's confederate. Kellher was the first to notice the robber as he entered the lobby.

Just before the robbery occurred, Kellher had placed twelve pieces of diamond jewelry, consisting of rings, pins and studs, valued in aggregate at $1,200; about $250 in money, and some checks in the box, preparatory to taking it to the hotel safe. The confederate attracted his attention momentarily at the other end of the counter and after the robber had performed his work, which consumed but the fraction of a minute, both were in the street making off.

Night Clerk Gossett claims that the robber's name is Fishback, and that he knows him well.

The robber is described as being 25 years of age, about six feet in height and well dressed. According to Clerk Gossett the man had lived at the hotel for a week. He had on one occasion taken the clerk out for a drive and had generally been considered a "good fellow." The Coates house is one of the three leading hotels of the city and is situated at Tenth and Broadway, in the heart of the down town district.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

Washington, May 18.—The records of the comptroller of the currency show that from March 14, the date on which the new financial bill becomes a law, to May 12th, 229 applications have been received for authority to organize national banks with a capital of less than $50,000 each, making a total capital of $5,905,000.

During the same period 61 applications have been received where the capital was more than $50,000 each, or a total of $7,205,000. Since March 14, 59 banks have been organized with less than $50,000 capital, and 26 have been organized with $50,000 capital or over. These 85 banks have deposited bonds to secure circulation aggregating $1,586,100.

TROOPS TO PUT DOWN "BOXERS"

Leaders of the Movement Arrested--Russia's Attitude.

Pekin, May 22.—The authorities apparently have begun to realize that the "boxer" movement is too serious to remain longer undealt with. Troops are being sent to the disturbed districts with instructions to rigidly suppress the outrages. Six leaders of the movement in Pekin have been arrested.

Chicago, May 22.—Douglas Pierce, of London, who has been in the opium trade in Shanghai, China, for several years, stopped over in this city en route to England. Business interests in the provinces of Shen-Si and Chi-Li, along the Yellow river, have taken Mr. Pierce into the territory which is being terrorized by the "boxers." He said:

"While the members of the secret society known as 'boxers' indulge in cries against all nationalities, their principal efforts are aimed at the present ruling dynasty. The number of 'boxers' is not known. The government has used every device to ferret out the real leaders and to ascertain the numerical strength of the society, but the organization is so perfect in its secrecy that all such attempts have been futile. It is certain, however, that several provinces are practically controlled by them.

"While Russia would be the one to profit most from civil war in China, there has been so far no official confirmation of the story that the 'boxers' have received material or even moral assistance from that country."

BOXERS INCREASING.

Washington, May 22.—Minister Conger has reported to the State department from Peking that the "boxers" are increasing in numbers in the vicinity of that city; they have recently burned a village 40 miles distant and killed 60 native Catholics. No foreigners have suffered. The Chinese government promises the suppression of the rioters and the protection of life and property.

OUR TURKISH CLAIMS.

London, May 22.—The Times publishes the following mail correspondence from Vienna:

"When the United States first made representations to Turkey, it occurred to the ambassadors of the great powers that if any demonstration was made by the United States all the powers might join with a view to securing the settlement of various outstanding claims on Turkey. This was objected to by the ambassador of one power, which for years has been inclined to treat the sultan with particular consideration. It is probable that the money will be forthcoming eventually."

Queen Wilhelmina Engaged.

Berlin, May 22.—The Kreus Zeitung publishes a rumor that the betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, who is now visiting in Sewarzburg, will be announced before her return to Holland.

MADMAN ON A SHIP.

Copenhagen, May 17.—A telegram from Koping, Sweden, reports that as the steamer Koping last night was passing the Prins Carl a man sprang upon the deck of the latter vessel and shouted, "If any one comes near I will shoot." At the same moment a woman was seen hanging over the ship's side, shrieking for help. The man escaped in a boat.

When the Prins Carl was boarded it was found that twelve men on board had been shot, six of whom, including the captain, were dead. The rest were found locked in their quarters. One of the wounded has since died. The murderer is being pursued.

Stockholm, May 18.—A dispatch received here to-day from Eskilstavana says that Philip Nordlund, who was arrested there, has now fully confessed that he deliberately planned the crime he committed on board the steamer Prins Carl on Wednesday night when he murdered seven men and wounded five others, a woman and a boy, after which he escaped in a boat at Kopling. The fact of his confession became known last evening, but he did not enter into details until to-day. He says he deliberately planned the crimes and bought the revolvers with the express intention of robbing another steamer at Orebro, after killing those on board, but he changed his mind and boarded the Prins Carl. The prisoner added that he regretted not having recognized the policemen who arrested him, as otherwise he would have shot them. He also expressed regret at the fact that he had not killed every one on board the Prins Carl, emphatically denied he was insane and asserted that he had committed the murders in order to avenge himself on mankind.

A TRUST IN HIMSELF.

St. Johns, N. F., May 21.—Mr. Robert Gillespie Reid, the "Czar of Newfoundland," has decided to retire from business.

He is the sole owner of a railroad, has a fleet of coasting steamships of his own, the telegraph lines are his, the mineral properties of the country are largely under his personal control, vast areas of lumber lands are in his own name, the St. John's Street Railway is a corporation which he owns outright, and other franchises too numerous to mention are among his vast possessions. Mr. Reid is a veritable Croesus.

At present he is engaged in an endeavor to float a company in England to operate his many enterprises. This company will be capitalized at $27,000,000.

Mr. Reid is a canny Scotchman. He started life as a stone mason. More than forty years ago he left Scotland to make his way in the world. He is now 58 years old.

To convey an idea of the real size of Newfoundland, it may be as well to state that it is a sixth larger than Ireland. Of this vast country Mr. Reid owns more than 5,000,000 acres. He has not only located nineteen oil wells on this land but has discovered enormous quantities of coal, iron, copper and asbestos.

TROUBLE IN GERMAN SAMOA.

New York, May 21.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Unofficial advices which have been received by the authorities here indicate that Germany is likely to experience trouble in dealing with the natives of the islands of Upolu and Savaii of the Samoan group. Mataafa, one of the Samoan chiefs, expected to be rewarded with the kingship after German sovereignty had been extended over the islands, and is very much disgruntled over his failure to secure the prize he has been so earnestly seeking. German officials have been placed in charge of the islands, and the natives will be required to bow to German laws and regulations. Mataafa and his people are said to be very much exercised over this policy the new government is pursuing, and in some quarters no surprise will be experienced.

A FINAL APPEAL.

Berne, Switzerland, May 19.—The committee of the international peace bureau has decided to make a final appeal to the twenty-five powers who are signers of the conventions adopted by The Hague peace conference, in favor of the restoration of peace in South Africa. The committee calls attention to the clause of the peace convention for the settlement of international contentions, by the terms of which the signatory powers agreed to use all efforts for the settlement not only of difficulties among themselves, but of all international disputes. Consequently the committee declares, an offer of mediation can not be considered by Great Britain as an unfriendly act.

CANAL SURVEY.

Managua, Nicaragua, April 20.—The engineers of the Isthmian canal commission in Nicaragua, who are making a final survey of the proposed Nicaragua canal route, have, with their assistants, formed into two parties of about forty men each, and are taking soundings at the Pacific terminal at Brito and at La Flora, on the west side of Nicaragua.

The members of the hydrographic party are still noting the flow of the rivers, the rise and flows of the rivers and lakes, the evaporation and the rainfall. The entire survey, which is being conducted in a most thorough manner, will soon be completed.

The minister of foreign relations has presented to Mr. William L. Merrick, the United States minister to Nicaragua, a handsome walking stick, having a head and bands of Nicaragua gold, valued at about $200. It is understood that the presentation was of an official character.

MURDERERS PUNISHED.

Vancouver, B. C., May 17.—The Empress of China brings information that punishment has been meted out to the murderers of Missionary Brooks. Fifteen men were tried for the crime before the provincial judge at Chimau Fu, and C. W. Campbell, British consul. It was developed at the trial that only three were guilty of the actual killing, and one of these dealt the final blow. This one, being most culpable in the Chinese criminal code, was beheaded in the presence of the British consul. Another, who was only a shade lighter in guilt, was sentenced to strangulation at the autumn assizes. A third was sentenced to life imprisonment, and four others to four years' imprisonment.

Russia in Korea.

Yokohama, May 15, via Victoria, B. C., May 17.—Affairs in China are in a state of extraordinary quiescence, while forebodings of a coming storm are in the air. Russia has gained her points in Korea in the shape of a large tract of land bordering upon the magnificent harbor of Masampo.

Much chagrin is felt by the Japanese, and it is everywhere surmised that the day of reckoning cannot be long delayed.

Scotland Degenerating.

London, May 19.—Scotland is fast losing its reputation for stolid piety. Last year statistics, just issued, show the prisons were full to overflowing and that the officials were at their wits' ends to know where to confine the culprits. The number of prisoners shows an increase of over 500, chiefly due to husbands attacking their wives and indecent assaults, which the commissioners declare, spring from intemperance.

Famine and Plague.

London, May 18.—A special dispatch from Hyderabad, noting the rapid spread of cholera, says:

"In one division, no fewer than 45 famine camps have been attacked by the pestilence. The most virulent type is at Gujerat,

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

HAY RECEIVED BOER ENVOYS

Declined to Interfere in the South African War--His Statement.

Washington, May 22.—The State department has met the issue raised by the coming to Washington of the Boer delegation by declining to interfere in behalf of the South African republics in the present struggle. In view of this announced decision all questions as to the character of the recognition to be extended to the delegates, and the sufficiency of their credentials dropped at once into the background. It was, after all, of little moment whether or not the Boers were received as diplomatic agents or ministers, so long as they were powerless to promote the prime object of their mission, namely, cause the United States government to intervene to bring about peace.

After the meeting and after he had consulted the President, Secretary Hay gave out, through his secretary, the following statement:

"Messrs. A. Fischer, C. H. Wessels and Mr. A. D. W. Wolmarans, the delegates in this country of the South African republics, called to-day by appointment at the State department. They were cordially received and remained with the secretary of state for more than an hour. They laid before the secretary at much length and with great energy and eloquence the merits of the controversy in South Africa and the desire of the Boer republics that the United States should intervene in the interest of peace and use its influence to that end with the British government.

"The secretary of state made the following reply:

"The President, in his message to the congress, last December, said:

"'This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of our direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered.'

"As the war went on the President, while regretting the suffering and the sacrifices endured by both of the combatants, could do nothing but preserve a strict neutrality between them. This he has steadily and consistently done, but there never has been a moment when he would have neglected any favorable occasion to use his good offices in the interests of peace.

"On the tenth of last March we received from Mr. Hay, the United States consul at Pretoria, this telegram:

"'I am officially requested by the government of the republics to urge your intervention with a view to cessation of hostilities. Same request made to representatives of European powers.'

"The President at once directed me to convey the substance of this telegram to the British government and in communicating this request I was directed by him to express his earnest hope that a way to bring about peace might be found, and to say that he would be glad to aid in any friendly manner to promote so happy a result. The Transvaal government was at the same time informed of the President's action in the matter. Our representative in London promptly communicated the President's instruction to Lord Salisbury. In answer he was requested to thank the President for the friendly interests shown by him, and Lord Salisbury added that her majesty's government could not accept the intervention of any power.

"As allusion has been made to The Hague convention and action has been based upon that instrument, it may be well to quote a phrase from Article III, which states:

"'Powers stranger to the dispute may have the right to offer good offices or mediation even during the course of hostilities,' and article V, which says: 'The functions of the mediator are at an end when once it is declared, either by one of the parties to the dispute or by the mediator himself, that the means of reconciliation proposed by him are not accepted.' This would seem to render any further action of the United States unadvisable under existing circumstances.

"The steps taken by the President in his earnest desire to see an end to the strife which caused so much suffering, may already be said to have gone to the extreme limit permitted to him. Indeed, if in his discretion, he had chosen not to present to England the South African request for good offices, he might have justified his action by referring to the following declaration which was made in the very act of signing The Hague convention by the plenipotentiaries of the United States:

"'Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself with questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.'

"The President sympathizes heartily in the sincere desire of all the people of the United States that the war which is now afflicting South Africa may, for the sake of both parties engaged, come to a speedy close; but, having done his full duty in preserving a strictly neutral position between them and in seizing the first opportunity that presented itself for tendering his good offices in the interests of peace, he feels that, in the present circumstances, no course is open to him except to persist in the policy of impartial neutrality. To deviate from this would be contrary to all our traditions and all our national interests and would lead to consequences which neither the President nor the people of the United States could regard with favor."

Lord Pauncefote called at the State department while the Boers were conferring with Secretary Hay. He was shown into the diplomatic reception room and there displaced Gen. O'Beirne, who also had been waiting to see Secretary Hay. The ambassador was not kept long, for in the course of five minutes the Boers left and he was admitted to see the secretary.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES THE ENVOYS

Washington, May 22.—Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Wolmarans, the three Boer envoys, who are now in this country, visited the white house at 10 o'clock this morning, according to previous arrangements, to pay their respects to the president. No official status was given the visitors and they presented no credentials.

The envoys were received in the blue parlor no one being present but themselves, the president and Secretary Cortelyou. At first the conversation touched upon a variety of subjects. The Boers talked about Washington; told how they admired the city and the president escorted them to the porch at the rear of the executive mansion, where a splendid view is obtainable of the Washington monument and the Potomac river. President Kruger's name finally was mentioned and the visitors then stated their purpose in coming to this country. They said they understood what Secretary Hay had told them yesterday was final and that the position of the United States was that this country could not interfere in the present struggle in South Africa. The president confirmed this view. He said the action he took some time ago (when, at the request of the government of the Transvaal that this government should intervene he offered his good offices to England to bring about peace) he did with great pleasure in the hope that it might possibly bring the conflict to an end. This offer had been declined by Great Britain and he said, there was nothing further that the United States could do in the premises. The envoys intimated they were glad to feel they had friends in this country and then bade the president good bye.

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

Washington, May 17.—Secretary Root has sent to Chairman Hull, of the house committee on military affairs, an exhaustive collection of opinions on the question of "army canteen," gathered by Adjt. Gen. Corbin from every branch of the military service. The inquiry was made because of the introduction of a bill to prohibit the sale or dealing in beer or any intoxicating liquor upon any military premises or house, having invited the opinion of the war department officials.

Secretary Root, in the course of a brief endorsement, says:

"I think the enactment of this bill would be injurious to the temperance, morals and discipline of the enlisted men of the army."

Gen. Corbin, in an elaborate review of the inquiry says:

"If the prohibition of the sale of beer at military posts, as contemplated by this bill, could be effective in bringing about a destruction of the drink habit among the soldiers, the adjutant general would unhesitatingly urge its adoption, and in doing so, he believed, he would voice the practically unanimous sentiment of the officers of the army, but when, on the contrary, it can be stated as a fact that the closing of the canteen section of the post exchange would be to have such soldiers as are now content with drinking an occasional glass of beer within the limits of a post, go to the whisky shops and dens of vice that once surrounded permanent posts, and which, on the passage of such a law, would soon revive, he cannot too strongly express the opinion that such legislation would be inimical to the best interests of the army."

Gen. Corbin reviews the old conditions and cites the existence then of scores of low groggeries in Washington and elsewhere, in the neighborhood of army posts, in support of his position. He also refers to the expert opinion as to sick rate, extent of drunkenness in this country and at insular points, and says:

"In the face of the men who are in direct contact with the system, and of expert investigation, it is safe to presume that the prohibition of the sale of beer in the post exchange means an increase of whisky drinking and drunkenness, and the consequent necessity for medical treatment, an increase of the horrors of delirium tremens and an increased number of courts-martial and punishment, and of desertions, to the scandal of the service, no less than a decrease of discipline, health and morals and the consequent diminution of contentment, self-esteem and self-reliance on the part of enlisted men, to say nothing of its effects upon surrounding communities."

For hygienic reasons, Gen. Corbin says, the war department has not encouraged the establishment of canteens for the selling of beer in Cuba, although the advisability of this course is doubted, as the men run in debt at the shops and cafes, and drink vile liquors, which often throw them into convulsions. In the Philippine islands, Gen. Corbin says that every effort is made to keep the soldiers from drinking, but they have no difficulty in securing from the natives a vile stuff called "anisado" or "vino," the effect of which is to drive men to a crazed condition that, as a pathological problem, has occasioned much concern among army medical people.

To meet this condition, a canteen was established at Manila for the sale of beer, and the beneficial effects therefrom were almost instantaneous. The wine shops were driven out of business, and the vino question, so far as our soldiers were concerned, died a natural death.

In conclusion, Gen. Corbin says that the canteen system is being carefully watched and perfected, and that the interests of the service require it should not be disturbed. He says those most interested regard it as a success as a temperance measure, and he adds:

"The wonder of it all is that the professional temperance reformers are, in this respect, allied with the aggressive saloon interests in their efforts to secure legislation to destroy it."

ENGLAND OUR BEST CUSTOMER

Washington, May 19.—England buys 60 per cent of all the products which the American farmer sends abroad, says Consular Agent E. L. Harris, at Eibenstock, in a report to the state department treating upon the extent of the United States' trade with Germany. England, he says, is our best customer for food products, and her colonies present the greatest field for our manufactured products. Mr. Harris provides a table for the fiscal year 1898-99, showing that of our principal products, England bought in round numbers $73,000,000 worth, or 79 per cent more than all the rest of Europe combined.

In conclusion, Consular Agent Harris states that Great Britain has never shown enmity toward our products of corn, wheat, flour, beef and pork, which has been evident in other European nations, and that the value of England's market can not be overestimated.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

Washington, May 16.—A case of considerable importance will come up in the supreme court of the District of Columbia Friday when there will be a hearing in the suit brought by the Sir Wm. G. Armstrong, Whitworth company, England, against certain naval officers who are charged with unlawfully using gun-bearings for which the complainants claim to have obtained an exclusive patent. The officers named are Admiral O'Neil, chief of the bureau of ordnance, Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton and Alexander H. McCormick. Suit is brought against these officers as individuals as it would not be possible in this case to bring action against the United States government.

GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Washington, May 19.—William H. Hunt, of Montana, has been selected to be secretary of state for the island of Porto Rico. Mr. Hunt was recently appointed agent for the United States government before the Chilean claims commission, a position which he vacates to accept this last appointment. He is a son of the late Secretary Hunt, and a lawyer of high standing in his own state.

KENTUCKY CASE FAVORS BECKHAM

The Supreme Court Finds It Has no Jurisdiction in the Case.

Washington, May 21.—The Kentucky governorship case was to-day decided by the United States supreme court in the interest of Beckham, affirming the decision of the Kentucky court of appeals.

The opinion was handed down by Chief Justice Fuller, and the case was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. He said the court should be the last to overstep the bounds limiting its own jurisdiction and that the determination of the cases of this character, contests for state office, must necessarily be settled by the political branch of the government. That branch had acted in the Kentucky case

GOV. BECKHAM, OF KENTUCKY.

when the general assembly took jurisdiction. There was no appeal from the assembly's decision which was favorable to Goebel and Beckham, except to the tribunal of the people, which tribunal the chief justice said, was always in session. He also said the case was purely a state case—that Kentucky was in the full possession of its factulties as a member of the Union, and that there was no emergency at this time calling for interference.

The opinion in the Kentucky case was not unanimous, some of the justices dissenting.

Justices Brewer, Harlan, Brown and McKenna were the dissenting justices in the Kentucky case.

After reviewing the facts in the case, Chief Justice Fuller said: "It is obviously essential to the independence of the states and to their peace and tranquility and their power to prescribe the qualifications of their own officers, the tenure of their offices, the manner of their election and the grounds on which the tribunals before which and the mode in which such elections may be contested should be exclusive and free from external interference, except so far as plainly provided by the constitution of the United States, and where controversies over the election of state officers have reached the state courts in the manner provided, and have been determined in accordance with state constitutions and laws the cases must necessarily be rare in which the interference of this court can be properly invoked."

Taylor Not Surprised.

Louisville, Ky., May 21.—Governor Taylor arrived in the city from Frankfort at 11 o'clock, and went at once to the custom house. After reading the Associated Press bulletin, the governor said:

"I rather expected the decision would be against me. The adverse rulings of the state courts here made a sort of pessimist of me, and I am not surprised that the supreme bench has overruled the writ of error. This is not a time to talk. I will only reiterate my former statements in regard to the nomination, that it will depend on the will of the people."

Rejoicing at Frankfort.

Frankfort, Ky., May 21.—Fire bells were rung and wild demonstrations occurred on the streets on the part of the Democrats when the news of the decision came from Washington. The decision means that there will be the hottest election in Kentucky for governor next November that ever was known in the commonwealth. Beckham, as lieutenant governor, became the chief executive on the death of Governor Goebel, February 3, and under the law, can serve only until the election of his successor at the next election. It is believed that Beckham will be the Democratic nominee and Former Governor Taylor the Republican nominee. The election will be under the Goebel law, the same as last November, and the main Republican issue doubtless will be for the repeal of that law.

PHENOMENAL EXPORTS.

Washington, May 21.—The fiscal year 1900 continues to break all records in the matter of exportations. April is an example of this fact. The total exports in April, as just announced by the treasury bureau of statistics, are $118,926,507, which is $20,000,000 more than in any preceding year, $30,000,000 more than April of last year and double that of April, 1893. Never before has April, which is usually a light export month, reached the $100,000,000 mark in its exports.

It is now apparent that in all the great classes of our exports the record of 1900 will exceed that of any earlier year. In the nine months ending with March exports of agricultural products were $18,-000,000 greater than those of the corresponding month of 1899, manufactures were $70,000,000 greater, products of the mine gained 35 per cent, those of the forest showed a like increase, and fisheries and miscellaneous also showed a gain.

With the phenomenal increase of $30,-000,000 in April, 1900, as compared with April, 1899, it is quite apparent that the record of the year, which ends less than 60 days hence, will exceed that of any earlier year in our history.

REFUSED RESIGNATIONS.

Washington, May 22.—The war department has refused to accept the resignation of seven officers of the volunteer army now in the Philippines. These officers are all juniors and have become tired of service. Secretary Root, in refusing to accept their resignations, took the ground that as the department has uniformly refused to allow enlisted men to be discharged without good cause it would not be fair to discriminate in favor of officers. The latter were told that they had been commissioned until July of next year and they would be held strictly to their contracts. Nothing but absolute inability would be recognized as sufficient for release.

THEIR MAIL STOPPED.

Washington, May 16.—The Postoffice department has issued an order forbidding the delivery of mail matter and the payment of money orders to the American School of Magnetic Healing, S. A. Weltmer, president, and J. H. Kelly, all of Nevada, Mo. This action was based upon allegations that money was obtained under false pretenses.

Gillmore's Leave.

Washington, May 16.—Lieut. Commander J. C. Gillmore, who was a captive in the hands of the Filipinos for several months, has been granted leave of absence for two months on account of sickness

RHEUMATISM.

April 10, 1897.

Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, Engineer at A. Montelone's boot and shoe factory, 909 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

Radway's Ready Relief

For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammations. Price 50 cts. a bottle. All Druggists.

MAY ADJOURN JUNE 6.

Washington, May 21.—At the opening of the session of the house to-day, Mr. Payne (N. Y.) the floor leader of the majority offered a joint resolution for a sine die adjournment of congress on Wednesday, June 6. The reading of the resolution was greeted with a round of applause. At Mr. Payne's request the resolution was referred to the ways and Means committee.

The bill to prevent interstate commerce in convict made goods was passed without division.

The eight-hour bill was passed 151 to 24 and Mr. Gardner moved to have the passage of the bill to prohibit interstate traffic in convict made goods.

A PROPER MOVE.

Washington, May 19.—Senator Teller to-day introduced an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill appropriating $200,000 for the money supposed to have been embezzled in Cuba. The amendment provides the appropriation "to enable the President of the United States to refund any money that has been embezzled or in any way misappropriated by the civil or military appointees of the United States from funds collected in the island of Cuba by the military authorities of the United States."

FOR CONFEDERATE LOSSES.

Washington, May 18.—The house in committee of the whole to-day favorably acted upon a bill to appropriate $200,000 to pay ex-confederate soldiers for horses and other property taken from them in violation of the terms of Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox. This is the first bill favorably acted upon since the civil war to pay confederates for property taken from them.

REFUSED A REQUISITION.

Indianapolis, May 22.—Charles S. Finley, former secretary of state of the state of Kentucky, was under arrest and detained at police headquarters for about two hours last night and was then released on Gov. Mount's refusal to honor a requisition from Gov. Beckham for his return to Kentucky for trial.

He was arrested in the billiard room of his hotel by the local detectives. They were accompanied by James Gaffney, a member of the detective force of Covington, Ky., who has been here since Friday of last week shadowing him.

After two hours spent in the office of the captain of detectives, Supt. Quigley

The requisition papers were issued by Gov. Beckham of Kentucky immediately upon the receipt of the news of the decision of the supreme court of the United States. They were entrusted to the care of Z. T. Thomason, a police officer of Frankfort. He arrived in the city at 5 o'clock last evening and went to police headquarters. In company with Detective Holtz he waited upon the governor, who was at supper and kept them waiting in the lobby of the Denision hotel for an hour before he would see them.

The official papers borne by Officer Thomason consisted of the requisition which bore the official seal of the state of Kentucky and all were regular in form. The affidavit signed by the prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, Kentucky, charging Finley with being accessory before the fact to the willful murder of Wm. Goebel; a copy of the indictment which charges conspiracy with Caleb Powers, F. W. Golden, Green Golden, J. S. Powers, John Davis, Wm. H. Culton, W. S. Taylor, Henry Youtsey, James Howard, Harlan Whitaker, Richard Combs and others, to the jurors unknown. This last paper was also signed by the prosecuting attorney and contained a list of the witnesses.

Gov. Mount's refusal to honor the requisition was written on the back of the requisition paper and was as follows:

"The within application for the extradition of Charles Finley is hereby refused, this, 21st day of May, 1900."

QUAY TO TRY AGAIN.

Philadelphia, May 22.—Former Senator Matthew S. Quay has announced himself a candidate for election to the United States Senate. He said:

"I am a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed myself and I expect to be elected by the next general assembly."

"It is your intention then to make a fight before the next legislature?"

"It certainly is my intention to do just that. I am in the fight to the finish, and what is more to the point, I anticipate winning against those who would seek to accomplish my defeat."

"What are your plans concerning the National Republican committee? Will you seek re-election to that body?"

"I know of no reason why I should not go back to that body as a representative of Pennsylvania. I have told no one I would not seek a renomination."

WANT JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

Frankfort, Ky., May 22.—In the court of appeals to-day the attorneys for the minor Democratic state officials moved to affirm the judgment in the appeal of the Republican minor state officials. The circuit court recently rendered judgments in favor of the Democrats, and from this the Republicans appealed.

BIG FOREIGN LOAN.

New York, May 17.—It is stated that within the last fortnight bankers of Paris have, through the Bank of France, negotiated a loan of $15,000,000 from New York bankers.

This money is needed to finance enterprises incident to the exposition year in Paris. While France is one of the richest countries in the world its stock of gold was insufficient to meet all the demands that have sprung up this year, and the bankers of Paris have borrowed here at comparatively low interest rates in order to prevent any enterprise from lagging.

MINISTER DROPPED DEAD.

St. Louis, May 17.—Rev. William A. Echols, of Middlesport, O., a commissioner to the Presbyterian general assembly, representing the Athens, Ohio, presbytery, dropped dead at 10:30 a. m., to-day in the auditorium of the Washington and Compton avenue Presbyterian church. He was seated in a pew in the rear of the church, when attacked with heart disease. Three physicians tried to resusitate the minister, but without avail.

M'Enery and Foster.

New Orleans, May 22.—The Democratic legislative caucus at Baton Rouge last night unanimously decided upon Senator S. C. McEnery and Murphy J. Foster for the United States senate. The legislature is solidly Democratic and the candidates were formally elected to-day.

Capt. Bob Evans Ill.

Hot Springs, Ark., May 22.—Captain Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., has arrived at the army and navy hospital here. He is suffering from a severe case of rheumatism.

EXTRADITION BILL OPPOSED

By Neely's Attorney Before Judiciary Committee of the House.

Washington, May 22.—John D. Lindsey, attorney for Charles F. Neely, appeared before the House judiciary committee to-day and submitted an argument against the proposed extradition bill. He also presented a voluminous brief. The proposition to subject an American citizen to trial in a country where a Spanish system of laws are in vogue, he contended, was utterly opposed to American traditions. The fundamental theory at the base of our system, he said, assumed a man placed in Neely's position to be innocent until competent and legal evidence was adduced to prove him guilty. This fundamental principle he claimed, was flouted by the Spanish law, which was based on the old Latin system, and assumed a man guilty as soon as charged. The burden of proof was placed upon him. Mr. Lindsey was closely questioned by members of the committee. He claimed that Neely could only be tried in the United States and only upon the charge of violating a law making it a felony to bring in the United States money embezzled from the United States. The funds in the custody of the United States, though the property of the island of Cuba, were assumed by law to be the property of the United States.

That was the statute upon which Neely was arrested, Mr. Lindsey said. The penalty for the violation of this law, he continued, was imprisonment for from six months to five years. Mr. Lindsey said the proceeding pending before Governor Roosevelt in the requisition from Governor General Wood for Neely's surrender was for the purpose of trying him under section 401 of the penal code of Cuba. That section provided a penalty of from one day to twelve years for malversation. Mr. Lindsey said he understood that the conviction for violating this statute carried with it provision for shackling the prisoner and confining him in a dungeon. He argued it was impossible for an American citizen to obtain a fair trial in Cuba at this time. The fact that Neely can be tried in the United States, he claimed, was a complete reason why he should not be taken to Cuba.

In his brief Mr. Lindsey advanced the following general propositions:

1. In the absence of a treaty stipulation, or congressional legislation, there is no authority in the United States government to extradite a fugitive from foreign justice.

2. The Cubans are a free and independent people and the island of Cuba is as much foreign territory as France or England, or any other independent sovereignty.

3. A nation should authorize by treaty or legislation any form of extradition to a place where the laws and judicial methods are abhorrent to its ideas of right and justice.

4. These considerations ought always to be applied where the question of extradition by a nation of its own citizens is under consideration.

5. The United States, in common with other nations, has of recent years exempted citizens from the operation of extradition treaties with nations administering different systems of laws.

6. The policy of the United States has always been to refuse to extradite American citizens to Spain or to places administering the Spanish system of laws.

7. The condition of affairs in Cuba does not justify—certainly not at this time—a departure from the policy declared in the Spanish treaty of 1877.

8. It is not for the government to urge that unless provision is made for the extradition of fugitive American offenders against Cuban laws, a single—or even many—criminals may go unwhipped of justice.

9. Neely's case affords no occasion for the proposed legislation for he can be tried in the United States courts upon the charge now pending against him.

10. The fact that Neely is charged with a violation of Cuban law will not weigh with this committee.

11. In the absence of any means whereby the extradition of Cuban citizens charged with crimes in the United States can be demanded the proposed legislation is manifestly untimely. Reciprocal power to demand and reciprocal power to surrender fugitives lie at the base of all systems of extradition.

The conclusion reached was: "The proposed legislation is without precedent in the history of the country. It is violative of the principles which forbid unusual and extraordinary measures. It is a device to enable the government to do unlawful. It seeks to subject a citizen to pains and liabilities to which, without such legislation he could not be subjected. It is the expression of the sort of power that absolute monarchies exercise, but which is a menace in them, and intolerable in a republic."

THOMPSON ARRESTED.

Havana, May 17.—The principal charge against the Havana postmaster, E. P. Thompson, who, with W. H. Reeves, deputy auditor of the island, and Edward Moya and Jorge Mascaro, Cuban clerks in the stamp department, was arrested yesterday, will be that he entered a conspiracy with Carrydon Rich the clerk who has confessed to a knowledge of many of the transactions and who will give evidence for the government, to shield C. F. Neely, the arrested financial agent of posts. The prosecution says Thompson deliberately received vouchers and ordered that the changes be made in the books and accounts with the manifest intention of shielding Neely.

Moya and Mascaro admit selling over $1,800 worth of an old issue of stamps, through the windows, which were not called for in the requisition.

Thompson says that though he ordered the alteration of certain figures at the request of Rich, still he did so without knowing that they were of a criminal nature. He thinks he might have been treated with more consideration—either dismissed or requested to resign.

Havana, May 17.—Warrants were issued this evening for the arrest of E. P. Thompson, the Havana postmaster, W. H. Reeves, deputy auditor of the island, and Edward Moya, and Jorge Mascaro, Cuban clerks in the stamp department, and by 7 o'clock all were lodged in the Vivac, the Tombs of Havana. This was done under the advice of the postal inspectors who arrived to-day. It is considered now that Reeves is equally guilty with Neely.

Investigation into the record of clerk in the military department, who handled several thousand dollars' worth of stamps proves that the transaction, so far as he is concerned, was legitimate. The stamps were purchased at the request of his brother, who is a stamp collector in the United States, for $800. They were of the old issue and were obtained from Neely.

Havana, May 18.—W. H. Reeves, deputy auditor of the island, made a confession at midnight and gave up $4,500 given to him by C. F. W. Neely, the arrested financial agent of posts at Havana, to perform certain services the day he left. General Wood and the postal inspectors refuse to disclose the nature of the confession, barely admitting that the confession has been made. It is claimed that $1,400 more will be recovered to-day.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

Rathbone Suspended.

Washington, May 21.—The postmaster general has suspended Director General of Posts Rathbone and appointed Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow acting director general of posts in Cuba. Late this afternoon Senator Hoar introduced in the senate a bill to meet the Neely extradition case.

HIAWAIIAN NATIVES.

Honolulu, May 12—Via San Francisco, May 21.—If the leaders have any control over the political destinies of the natives of the islands, they will not for some time to come express affiliation with either of the great parties. So much was discovered by a number of them at a meeting held secretly. At this meeting were men inclined to be Republicans and some favorable to the Democracy. A majority, however, favored some sort of Hawaiian alliance, taking in such whites as were acceptable to their ideas. The Portuguese were mentioned.

The idea of the natives is to form an independent party. It was remarked that out of 14,000 votes the natives would poll 9,000. Some of these would be lost to the Republican and Democratic parties, but with white and Portugese allies, they would have a large majority.

$100,000 Loss by Fire.

Middletown, O., May 22.—Fire to-day destroyed the old Globe mill, belonging to the Titus-Gardner Paper company. Estimated loss $100,000; fully insured.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, May 19.—Bradstreet's says:

Continued dullness in many branches and a further shading in several staple lines constitute the leading features in the business situation this week. The weakness of prices is displayed in lower quotations for corn, pork, butter, cheese, wool and cotton among the great agricultural products, and petroleum and lead among mineral productions.

Wheat is slightly higher, partly owing to less favorable crop reports here and abroad. It is doubtful, however, if the dry weather has as yet really affected spring wheat.

Wool has been shaded again, notwithstanding the fact that rather more strength is noted in London sale prices, where supplies of desirable grades are reported not excessive.

The iron and steel situation is no stronger, and shaded prices fail to develop much new business. Structural material continues strong and the feature of the trade.

The industrial situation is on the whole rather better than for some time past, in that new disturbances are few, and some old ones have been settled up, but the practical tie-up at Chicago is still unbroken. At St. Louis all kinds of business has been hurt by the strike of street railway employes, and uncertainty at other cities, particularly in the building trades, has had an unsettling effect upon lumber.

Dun's weekly review says: The movement of grain continues large, corn still rivalling wheat in quantity exported. Atlantic exports of wheat in three weeks of May have been flour included, 8,232,041 bushels, against 7,016,540 last year, and Pacific exports 2,203,909, against 1,367,906 last year, while exports of corn in the same weeks have been 10,382,958 bushels, against 6,914,536 last year. Wheat has advanced over a cent, and corn shows no change for the week, but in both grains the prospect for the coming crop is excellent.

Failures for the week have been 117 in the United States against 147 last year, and 30 in Canada against 17 last year.

OHIO CROP REPORT.

Very warm and dry weather prevailed in Ohio during the first half of the week and cooler with rain the last half, with a general rain on the 18th and 19th. In some western and southern sections the rain amounted to from three-fourths to over one inch, but in many northern and eastern districts not more than a trace fell. All crops were suffering for rain, and in northern and eastern sections more moisture is badly needed.

Pastures are very short and without early and copious rains the hay crop will be very short over most of the state. Except in few cases, spring seeded fields are in poor condition. Clover is heading very short, and all grass meadows are growing slowly.

Rye is heading very short. Oats have not made good growth during the past week. Wheat has been very unfavorably affected, and is less promising than a week ago. The Hessian fly is reported from most southwestern counties as far north as Coshocton, Licking and Marion counties.

Most corn is planted in southern counties and planting is well under way in the north. Cultivating has begun on some corn fields in the south. Cut worms are doing some damage and some replanting has been necessary, but generally the seed is germinating very well and the outlook is very promising.

Advance in Sugar.

New York, May 21.—All grades of refined sugars have been advanced 5 points, except coarse granulated and fine granulated. Orders for soft sugar are taken at Saturday's full prices. All undelivered balances on contracts expiring May 31 will be canceled, except numbers 1, 2, 5 and 16.

Arbuckle Bros. and the Doscher Refining Co. have followed the advance in refined made by the American Sugar Refining Co.

In trade circles, it was explained that the advance was influenced by the firmness of raw sugars and the presence of the bubonic plague in San Francisco.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Toledo, O., May 22, 1:15 p. m.—The weather man pulled out the plug to-day and rain was reported at Duluth, Winona and other points in the northwest.

The rain did not set the speculative world on fire. Wheat took the change very calmly. Chicago took it as a bull indication and ran up the price a few cents, closing 3c higher. The local market merely looked on and waited. They did not have much confidence in the weather man especially after the new map on the floor had been artistically decorated with red and blue lines to show that no rain was expected in the northwest to-day.

Liverpool was dull and closed ¼c lower. Paris was active and closed ¼c to ⅝c higher. Advices from Russia stated that wheat in the southwest had been seriously injured by frosts, and this was later confirmed by Liverpool.

Illinois sent in crop advices to the effect that a grain dealer's convention had unanimously agreed to a 25 per cent crop in that state. Kansas reported considerable fly damage.

Braidstreet's reported a decrease of 1,220,000 bu. in the world's visible which had a steadying effect at the close.

Corn has been dull so far as export business went. There was free buying from the country, but none in the East. No change was made for corn to-day and, unless the break exceeds two cents, the corn men do not expect any. Bradstreet's detail gave the decrease in the world's stocks at 1,750,000 bu., and Prime estimated the amount of corn in the farmer's hands to be smaller than at any time in the last five years.

Clover seed held the same old position. There were 200 bags shipped to-day but none was received. October seed is up 5 cents and the sales were 200 bags at $5.15.

Quotations to-day are:

Corn—Cash, 39½c; July, 38¾c; No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 2 yellow, 39½c; No. 3 white, 38c.

Oats—Cash, 24c; No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 3 white, 24c.

Rye—57c.

Clover seed—Old prime, $4.70; new prime, $5.00; October, $5.15.

At Chicago

The wheat market was quiet and steady early to-day. The opening was firm, July ½@⅝c up at 68¾@68⅝. Liverpool cables did not reflect the decline here yesterday and the wheat growing section of the northwest was still without rain. The weather prediction issuing from the opening was for "possible showers" in the Dakotas and this had the effect of pulling July down to 68½c. Hessian fly complaints were received from Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois. Frost was reported in Southern Russia. Local receipts were 78 cars, one of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 228 cars compared with 284 last week and 435 a year ago.

The corn market was quiet and easier on the favorable weather and lower cables. July opened a shade down at 37⅝c to 38⅜c and eased to 38½c. Receipts here were 212 cars.

Oats were easier with corn. July opened a shade down at 21⅝c to 21¾c and declined to 21½c. Receipts were 210 cars. Trade was quiet.

The provisions market was easy and dull, although hog receipts were decidedly smaller and prices at the yards firm. The dullness and the corn easiness had a depressing effect. July pork opened unchanged at $11.52½ and sold off to $11.45; July lard opened a shade higher at $6.92½ to $6.97½, selling off to $6.90, and July ribs began the session a shade higher at $6.22½, easing to $6.15.

Following are the open and noon quotations from the various boards:

Following are the quotations from the various boards to-day:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	May 21 Close.
Cash	75	75	74¾	74¾	74¾
May	75	75	74¾	74¾	74¾
June	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	
July	72⅝	73⅜	72⅝	72⅞	73½
August	72	72	72	72	72
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	65¼	65⅞	65¾	65⅝½	65⅝½
July	65¼	66⅜	65½	66⅜	66⅜
Corn—					
May	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½	36⅝
July	36⅞	37	36½	36⅞	36⅝
Oats—					
May	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
July	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21¾	21⅞
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	71	71¾	71	71⅝	71⅝
July	72⅜	72⅝	72	72⅜	72⅜
Corn—					
May	41¾			41¾	41¾
July	42¾	42¾	41⅞	42⅜	42⅜
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	70	70¾	70	70½	69¾
July	67¼	67⅝	67	67¼	67⅛
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	64¾	64⅝	64½	64½	64⅝
July	65¼	65¼	64¾	65	65¼
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	67	67	66⅝	66⅞	67¼
July	67⅛	67⅛	67¼	67¼	67⅜
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	$11.42	$11.42	$11.30	$11.30	$11.40
July	11.52	11.52	11.37	11.40	11.52
Lard—					
May	6.92	6.92	6.85	6.85	6.90
July	6.92	6.95	6.87	6.87	6.92
Ribs—					
May	6.45			6.45	6.55
July	6.62	6.62	6.50	6.50	6.57

FINANCIAL.

New York, May 22.—Wall Street—The depression which marked yesterday's stock market was still in evidence at the opening to-day. Declines of a fraction were the rule throughout the list. Baltimore & Ohio was only important exception and its gain was confined to fractions.

Pronounced strength soon developed in some stocks which were notably weak yesterday. Sugar and Tobacco recovered from 1 to 2 points as compared with opening figures. The Pacifics and western stocks hardened quite generally to about last night's close and the local traction group moved strongly upward. Bergen county gas jumped up 5 points, but there were no wide changes in other stocks. Toward 11 o'clock the active specialties became unsettled and the market generally was dull and listless in movement.

The bulk of the dealings were in Sugar and the Tobaccos, the former declining and the latter advancing in the second hour, but neither movement being well held. The New York city stocks, including Consolidated Gas, moved upward, that stock gaining three points. Pennsylvania dropped a point. The prominent bonds advanced, but some of the less active issues sold off.

Money on call 2 per cent, steady. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange easy with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼@4.88 for sixty days and $4.89@4.89¼ for demand. Posted rates, $4.85½ and $4.89. Commercial bills, $4.84¾@4.84¾. Silver certificates, 60@60½c. Bar silver, 60¾c. Mexican dollars, 47½c.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected Daily by Scor & Bell, Spitzer Building.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Tobacco Co	87½	91⅝	87½	91
Am. Steel Wire	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Am. Steel W. com	34¾	35⅝	34¾	35⅜
Am Sug. Ref. Co	109¾	117	109¾	115¾
Atchison	25¾	26⅝	25¾	26⅝
Atchison pfd	70¾	71¾	70¾